The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3974. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

IMPORTANT.

PETERSBURG CAPTURED.

The Fortifications Stormed by General Smith.

BOTH LINES CARRIED.

Four Hundred Prisoners and Sixteen Guns Taken.

Distinguished Gallantry of the Black Legion.

Gen. Smith Tenders His Thanks to Them.

PETERSBURGH UNDER OUR GUNS.

The Rebels on the West Side of the Appomattox.

The Army All Across the James.

HANCOCK IN JUNCTION WITH SMITH.

GRANT WELL AHEAD OF LEE.

SECRETARY STANTON TO GENERAL DIX.

[OFFICIAL.]

WASHINGTON, June 17, 1864.

To Major-Gen. Dix:

The following dispatches have been received by this Department:

CITY POINT, June 15, VIA JAMESTOWN ISLAND, 5:30 A. M., 16—1861.

SMITH, with 15,000 men, attacked Petersburgh this morning.

Gen. BUTLER reports, from his observatory near Bermuda Hundred, that there has been sharp fighting and that the troops and trains of the enemy were, as he writes, moving from the City across the Appomattox as if retreating.

HANCOCK is not near enough to render Gen. SMITH any aid.

The Richmond papers have nothing to indicate a suspicion of our crossing the James River. They expect to be attacked from the direction of Malvern Hill.

CITY POINT, Va., 5:30 P. M., June 15, 1864.

Our latest report from SMITH was at four P. M. He had carried a line of intrenchments at Beatty's House, the colored troops assaulting and carrying the rifle-pits with great gallantry, but he had not yet carried the main line. He describes the rebel artillery fire as very heavy.

He expected to assault this line just before dark. HANCOCK is within three miles of SMITH.

CITY POINT, Va., 7 A. M., June 16, VIA JAMESTOWN ISLAND, 11:45 A. M.

At 7:30 P. M. yesterday, SMITH assaulted and carried the principal line of the enemy before Petersburgh, taking thirteen cannon, several stands of colors, and between three and four hundred prisoners. This line is two miles from Petersburgh. HANCOCK got up and took position on SMITH's left at 3 A. M. to-day. There was heavy firing in that direction from 5 to 6 o'clock. No report has been received yet.

DON'S HARD LANDING, Va., June 16—1 P. M.

After sending my dispatch of this morning from the heights southeast of Petersburgh, I went over the conquered lines with Gen. GRANT and the engineer officers. The works are of the very strongest kind, more difficult to take than was Missionary Ridge, at Chattanooga. The hardest fighting was done by the black troops. The forts they stormed were the worst of all. After the affair was over, Gen. SMITH went to thank them, and tell them he was proud of their courage and dash. He says they cannot be exceeded as soldiers, and that hereafter he will send them in a difficult place as readily as the best white troops.

They captured six out of the sixteen cannon which he took.

The prisoners he took were from BEAUREGARD's command. Some of them said they had just crossed the James above Drewry's Bluff.

I do not think any of LEE's army had reached Petersburgh when SMITH stormed it. They seem to be there this morning, however, and to be making arrangements to hold the west side of the Appomattox.

The town they cannot think of holding, for it lies directly under our guns.

The weather continues splendid.

CITY POINT, Va., June 16, 1864—4:15 P. M.

Gen. BUTLER reports from Bermuda Hundred that the enemy have abandoned the works in front of that place. His troops are now engaged in tearing up the railroad between Petersburgh and Richmond.

The following dispatch does not designate the hour, but it is supposed to be later than the preceding ones:

JAMESTOWN, Va., Thursday, June 16.

I came down from the pontoon above Fort Powhatan with dispatches from Secretary STANTON. Just as I left Capt. PITKIN reported to me that Petersburgh was in our possession.

Nothing of recent date has been heard from Gen. SHERIDAN, but the Richmond *Whig* of the 15th, contains a dispatch from Gen. LEE, stating that SHERIDAN had been routed in an engagement with FITZ LEE and HAMPTON, losing 500 prisoners and leaving his dead and wounded on the field.

From Gen. SHERMAN, a dispatch dated last night at 9 o'clock, has been received. It only states the relative position of the forces. No serious engagement had yet occurred. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

CROSSING OF THE JAMES.

Valuable Services of Gen. Benham's Brigade—A Skirmish with the Rebel Cavalry on Wednesday Night—The Fighting on the Roads which Lead to Richmond.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHARLES CITY COURT-HOUSE, Va., Wednesday, June 15.

The army is again in motion. Yesterday afternoon transports commenced taking the Second Corps from Wilcox's and Swynard's Wharves, two and a half miles from here, across the James River, to Windmill Point. By daylight this morning the whole corps had crossed. The Eighteenth Corps marched to the White House last Sunday, and took boats for the same vicinity, whence they moved yesterday noon. The Fifth Corps is crossing to-day near the Second. The Sixth and Ninth Corps commenced crossing last night on a pontoon bridge and in boats, from a point a little lower down the river, and nearly opposite Fort Powhatan. Gen. BENHAM, who has charge of the Engineer brigade, and the officers and men under his command, deserves special mention for the display of zeal and energy in preparing the way for the rapid and extensive marches of this numerous army. For weeks past this brigade has had no rest to speak of, but has been constantly on the move and constructing bridges and wharves and repairing roads. Up to this time the army has moved with but slight molestation from the enemy. Sunday night Col. CHAPMAN's brigade of Third Cavalry Division, Gen. WILSON, had a skirmish with the enemy's cavalry at Long Bridge, a skirmish line driving the enemy away so as to enable the engineers to lay a pontoon bridge. The whole brigade then crossed and drove the enemy to White Oak Bridge, where they were engaged until relieved by BARNS' brigade, of Gen. CRAWFORD's division, Fifth Corps. The cavalry brigade then moved toward Richmond. Two miles up the road the enemy made a stand at a small creek, and held the position. Previous to reaching this point the rebels made several stands. At one time they succeeded in piercing the centre of our skirmish line, when the Third Indiana Cavalry on the left, and the Eighth New-York on the right, swept in upon them like a pair of shears, throwing them into disorder and forcing them back, killing and wounding a large number. The cavalry and part of CRAWFORD's division also had some fighting on Monday, within two miles of New-Market. In these several skirmishes the cavalry lost about one hundred and the infantry about fifty men in killed and wounded. The enemy's loss is estimated to be much larger. The several roads on which the fighting occurred all lead in the direction of Richmond, and the enemy were made to believe that the army intended to move in that direction, and had already commenced digging intrenchments. The First New-Hampshire Cavalry and Twenty-second New-York Cavalry were for the first time in a fight on Monday. They behaved in a very creditable manner. A portion of HILL's corps was engaged at White Oak Swamp Bridge. Some of the enemy's cavalry engaged were armed with Enfield rifles, with bayonet attached.

From Headquarters—Crossing of the Army—Hancock Advancing on Petersburgh.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, June 16—6 A. M.

Nothing of an exciting character occurred yesterday, our troops and trains being engaged in crossing all day.

Gen. HANCOCK's corps has advanced toward Petersburgh, which place he was expected to reach last night, but nothing official has been heard from him up to this hour.

Heavy cannonading has been going on in that direction, supposed to be either he or Gen. BUTLER engaging the enemy.

The entire army will be across the James River by to-night.

The Passage of the James River—Skirmishing with the Rebels—They are Driven to White Oak Swamp.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 17.

A dispatch dated Headquarters Army of the Potomac, says:

The army is now crossing the James River at two places, one from Wilcox's Wharf to Windmill Point, and the other about two miles below.

The Second Corps crossed yesterday at the first-mentioned place.

The Fifth Corps start at ten o'clock this morning.

Some rebel infantry were found on the way, supporting rebel cavalry, but a part of the Fifth Corps came up and drove them from the position to White Oak Bridge.

At this place the rebels were found in a strong position, with their artillery posted, and HILL's corps supporting them.

Skirmishing commenced, and was continued until darkness set in.

Our forces withdrew toward Harrison's Landing.

Our loss was about one hundred killed and wounded, while that of the rebels was heavier.

Gen. GRANT returned from his visit to Gen. BUTLER this evening, having found everything satisfactory.

Premature Reports—The Crossing of the James by the Army of the Potomac.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, June 16, VIA BALTIMORE, Friday, June 17.

Yesterday morning at 4 o'clock, the Eighteenth Army Corps, under the command of Gen. W. F. SMITH, left City Point and marched into Petersburgh.

Gen. KAUTZ's cavalry, comprising the Fifth and Eleventh Pennsylvania and District of Columbia Regiments, attacked the intrenchments of the rebels outside of Petersburgh, and at 11 A. M. yesterday succeeded in carrying them and entered the city.

They were supported by the advance guard of Gen. SMITH's forces.

The troops were, at last accounts, marching in the direction of Petersburgh as fast as they landed.

The crossing of the James River by the army is described by those who had the good fortune of viewing it, as one of the most brilliant scenes of the war.

An endless stream of transports, barges and schooners have been making their way up the James River to the new base of supplies all day to-day.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 17.

The above appears to be based on the reports prevailing at Fort Monroe last evening, and may be premature. No official confirmation has yet been made.

Details of the Crossing of the Chickahominy.

CHARLES CITY COURT-HOUSE, Va., Wednesday, June 15, 1864.

The Chickahominy has been safely crossed. GRIFFIN's Division of the Fifth Corps, preceded by a brigade of cavalry, advanced from Providence Church to Long Bridge on Sunday night. After a brief skirmish our advance guard drove off the few rebel pickets guarding this place. The bridge had been destroyed by the rebels, but we laid pontoons across the river. A column moved up the south side of the river toward Bottom's Bridge, and drove every rebel out of sight.

On the margin of White Oak Swamp our cavalry ran against a considerable number of the enemy. For a few minutes there was a sharp skirmish, in which a number of cannon were freely used on both sides, and two regiments of infantry were deployed as skirmishers. About twenty men were killed and wounded in this short affair.

Some of the rebels were made prisoners. They report that LEE was massing his troops at Bottom's Bridge. But he was too slow. Our advance along the road to Bottom's Bridge kept the enemy back and gave the Second Corps ample opportunity to pass over the Chickahominy.

The Sixth and Second Corps crossed lower down at Jones' Bridge.

On Sunday the Eighteenth Corps embarked on transports at the White House, and have since moved past this place on the James River, going toward Bermuda Hundred.

The Second Corps is now being ferried to-day from Wilcox's Wharf to Windmill Point.

Our present position on the banks of the James is much healthier than that in the Chickahominy swamps, where many of our men commenced to suffer from fever and ague, and are now rapidly recovering.

The Wounded at Washington.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 17.

LIST OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS SENT TO NEW-YORK IN HOSPITAL TRANSPORT ASHLAND, JUNE 16.

J. Y. CANTWELL, SURGEON-IN-CHARGE.

Sergt John Schmedt, C, 39th New-York.
P Anthony Schaal, E, 120th New-York.
Corp H J Griffin, E, 155th New-York.
Sherwood Ehle, F, 2d H A.
R H Frazier, A, 93d N Y.
Sergt John Daball, F, 52d New-York.
Corp G C Chase, D, 8th N Y Heavy Artillery.
Sergt D C Buren, 39th N Y.
m Labone, A, 164th N Y.
F Millet, F, 52d N Y.
W Zoller, 2d Mass Light Art
W Forbes, F, 2d Mas L. Art.
W A Colmer, 9th Mass.
W Parson, B, 32d Mass.
D Waters, F, 6th N H.
H M Tibbets, I, 31st Me.
J R Goodman, B, 32d Mass.
Sergt-Maj E P Light, 1st Mass Cavalry.
John Bigelow, B, 6th Vt.
C Sylvester, H, 10th Vt.
A Hagar, D, 5th Vt.
Sergt J W Eldridge, H, 11th Vermont.
J Clark, K, 6th Vt.
Lewis Peo, B, 1st Vt Cav.
C Fairbanks, E, 2d Vt Cav.
I Piper, D, 2d Vt Cavalry.
F H Delany, I, 10th Vt Cav.
L W Griswell, H, 11th Vermont Cavalry.
Anthony Rollin, K, 10th Vt.
S Sharland, A, 1st Vt.
Sergt F Hoyt, C, 17th Vt.
James Morgan, H, 7th N Y Heavy Artillery.
H Collins, H, 7th N Y H A.
Geo Cotman, A, 2d N Y H A.
1st Sergt John Davis, L, 2d N Y Heavy Artillery.
Wilson Dodge, L, 2d N Y H Artillery.
A H Shaps, K, 126th N Y
John Gropam, B, 43d N Y
John Couy, F, 62d N Y.
C Elsmer, B, 32d Mass.
G Thompson, H, 22d Mass.
R M Lack, F, 12th Mass.
G Carter, D, 31st Me.
I Hodgkins, H, 60th Mass.
A Butterfield, B, 1st M H A.
J Lawler, A, 9th Mass.
N J Wheeler, A, 13th Mass.
E Caff, 20th Me.
B Redliker, A, 3d Me.
C J Donley, C, 10th Vt.
G H Merritt, D, 6th Vt Cav.
A F Ebon, H, 10th Vt Cav.
W Murray, A, 10th Vt Cav.
H Dillingham, E, 11th Vermont Cavalry.
A S Whipple, 3d U S Sharpshooters.
F Miner, E, 17th Vt.
Giles Frasier, A, 17th Vermont.
D Clement, H, 16th Vt.
J Blanchard, B, 3d Vt.
W Bowers, H, 10th Vt.
David A Johnson, E, 43d N Y.
Allen Bell, E, 2d Vt Vol.

FROM JUDICIARY HOSPITAL.

James Gould, D, 7th Me.
C H Gerrish, D, 5th N. H.
G W Simpson, H, 15th Mass.
Michael Krins, H, 28th Mass.
R C Gingell, E, 2d Conn.
John Lawler, A, 2d Conn.
E A Grow, D, 3d Vt.
Joseph D Shaw, I, 3d Vt.
Chris Sredgman, L, 11th Vt.
N W McCambra, G, 11th Vt.
Joseph St. Johns, K, 5th Vermont.
M W Leamed, A, 5th Vt.
S A Wright, D, 6th Vt.
C J Read, G, 10th Vt.
Rollin M Carl, D, 5th Vt.
C J Eastabrook, I, 10th Vt.
H K Bickford, D, 11th Vt.
N O'Donnel, C, 11th Vt.

TO BRATTLEBOROUGH FROM ARMORY-SQUARE HOSPITAL.

John Mcgovern, C, 6th Vt.
Lewis Mees, I, 5th Vermont.
Jerome S Hatch, C, 1st Vt. Cavalry.
John H Sturtevant, C, 5th Vermont.
F D Clark, B, 3d Vermont.
E R Brown, H, 15th Mass.
Edward R Harrington, H, 15th Mass.
Thos A Briggs, D, 40th Mass.
Dan Gregery, A, 11th Conn.
N W Lindall, A, 5th Me.
Almon G Lowell, E, 5th N H.
Jas Williams, H, 11th N H.
John S Ellis, A, 10th N H.
N D Filbrook, F, 1st Me.
Tim Nickles, M, 1st Me Art.
Edward Duffy, B, 14th Con.
J W Smith, F, 1st Me Art.
Julius D Hill, H, 26th Mass.
John Hogan, H, 5th Vt.
Wentworth Harris, E, 5th Vt.
James Horton, I, 3d Vt.
A G Fullerton, A, 1st Vt Art
Fatin Bober, G, 1st Vt Art.
E Reese, D, 1st Mass.
R W Sibley, A, 1st Mass.
D A Knowles, M, 1st Me.
G F Toplin, E, 12th N H.
S O Blake, D, 7th Mass.
Joseph W Cutler, I, 1st Me. Art.
Daniel Fletcher, H, 13th N Hampshire.
E G Arlin, H, 13th N H.
C H Wheeler, F, 1st Me Art.
Or Gowne, F, 1st Me Art.
P Hitchins, 1st Mass Art.
J H Foor, G, 10th Vt.
Sam S Oastroom, N, 2d Conn Art.
W S Averell, I, 1st Me Art.
F Columbran, Hospital.
Robert Murray, A, 10th Vt.
Henry Chonyon, H, 2d Vt.
Nelson J Lee, K, 10th Vt.
Thos Foster, K, 1st Vt Art.
Thos G Mayne, L, 1st Vt Art
Homson Law, C, 10th Vt.
Phillip McKensie, F, 3d Vt.
David Wright, H, 3d Vt.
Chas Wilder, K, 10th Vt.

FROM HAREWOOD.

Rollin A Phillips, K, 2d Vt.
Joseph Rooney, B, 5th Vt.
Oral E Dudley, D, 5th Vt.
Moses Labelle, E, 11th Vt.
C R Mansfield, E, 11th Vt.
W H Shepherd, E, 11th Vt.
N N Vancar, G, 17th Vt.
John W Farr, C, 17th Vt.
Wm Wells, D, 17th Vt.
Moses Whitehill, G, 17th Vt.

FROM CARVER HOSPITAL.

Chris C Wheeler, D, 6th Vt.
Rufus Emerson, C, 2d Vt.
H E Baker, E, 2d Vt.
J W Windsor, K, 17th Vt.
Sam Stewart, G, 17th Vt.
N W Chan, A, 6th Vt.

FROM CAMPBELL HOSPITAL.

T A Bradford, E, 17th Vt.
H O Magoon, G, 4th Vt.
Chas Eaton, F, 2d Vt.
Henry McCole, H, 4th Vt.
Martin Andrews, E, 17th Vt.
E A Bowman, L, 1st Vt Cav.
C H Hoehin, D, 4th Vt.
Ed Kennedy, D, 14th Vt.

FROM EMERY HOSPITAL.

Henry Goodell, D, 2d Vt.
E Y Wood, B, 6th Vt.
L Bessett, B, 3d Vermont.
A Wheelock, I, 17th Vt.
Charles Rich, 3, 10th Vt.
H Y Freeman, G, 10th Vt.
C H Lackey, A, 10th Vt.
B Y Whitny, K, 11th Vt.
G Church, A, 17th Vt.
John Dunn, C, 10th Vt.

FROM LINCOLN HOSPITAL.

A P Bodwell, E, 11th Vt.
John Trask, H, 3d Vt.
R Watson, D, 10th Vt.
W Chase, E, U S S S.
A H Smith, N, 11th Vt.
R Randall, F, 11th Vt.
E Berney, D, 3d Vt.
H A Scoot, L, 1st Vt Art.
H McCarter, H, 1st Vt Art.
G H Wiggins, H, 1st Vt Art.
J Gillman, E, 10th Vt.
G B Kedes, F, 1st Vt Art.

FROM ALEXANDRIA.

S D Lord, B, 17th Vt.
W E Bradford, I, 6th Vt.
E Porter, G, 2d Vt.
W S Stoddard, H, 6th Vt.
G O Gorman, H, 10th Vt.
W P Brown, I, 10th Vt.
Jos P Lyndis, I, 3d Vt.
Michael Egan, C, 4th Vt.
Rufus Lease, D, 4th Vt.
Chas Poole, D, 10th Vt.
S A Page, G, 10th Vt.
A Bellows, G, 10th Vt.
H S Marshal, B, 10th Vt.
James Carroll, A, 1st Vt Cavalry.
W H Nelson, B, 10th Vt.

Dr. J. Y. CANTWELL goes on the *Ashland* in charge of the patients. The Doctor and his assistants are assiduous in their attentions to the men, some of whom are suffering severely.

THE BLOCKADE.

From the North Atlantic Squadron—Capture of Blockade Runners—Three Captured and One Run Ashore.

The United States supply steamer *Newbern*, Capt. HARRIS, from the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and 24 hours from Fortress Monroe, has on board 73 prisoners from the blockade-runners *Thistle*, *Georgiana*, *McColl* and *Syren*, recently captured.

On the 9th inst. the *Newbern* ran ashore the blockade-runner *Peeressy*, nine miles north of Beaufort. She was laden with arms, lead, bacon and shoes on Confederate account. Her engines and boilers were blown completely out of her a few moments after she struck. She was a fine iron sidewheel steamer of 643 tons register, and new, this being her second trip. The vessel and cargo were valued at $1,000,000.

The Central Sanitary Fair.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 17.

The Fair continues to be crowded daily from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M., and will probably remain open until the 23th inst.

The vote for the sword now stands as follows: MEADE, 2,107; HANCOCK, 1,302; MCCLELLAN, 180; GRANT, 126; scattering, 65. Total, 3,870.

Death of an Editor.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 17.

WILLIAM N. TUTTLE, Esq., one of the proprietors of the Baltimore *Clipper*, died to-day after a brief illness, aged 48.

GRANT'S LAST MOVEMENT.

Its Military Aspects and Objects—Its Probable Effect upon the Campaign.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 16, 1864.

The clear and succinct dispatches of the Secretary of War have made the country acquainted with the outline facts of the last great move of Gen. GRANT—the transfer of the Army of the Potomac from the Chickahominy to the James River. I can add no details of fact to the official statement, having been absent from the army since the battle of the Chickahominy on the 3d inst. There are, however, some suggestions of moment that may not be out of place.

Your readers will recollect that in my letter on the battle of the Chickahominy, in which I endeavored to recognize the true military character and bearings of that battle, I put on record the opinion that Gen. GRANT would make no further effort to pass the Chickahominy, and hinted that his eyes were even then "turned away to lines and combinations more bold than any yet essayed." Well, what could then only be thus obscurely foreshadowed, is to-day a realized fact. Indeed, I may now go further, and state that *from the very start, the transfer of the army to the south side of Richmond has formed an integral part of Gen. Grant's plan of campaign*; and while the battle of the Chickahominy was still in progress, the whole question of the pontooning of the James River was elaborately discussed. And now recognizing the relations which that action holds to the general plan of operations—nothing that it now stands defined as the pivotal point of the whole campaign—would it be too much for me to ask those presses that abused me for having so recognized it a fortnight ago, to take back their abuse?

The battle of the Chickahominy was an experiment made for a specific purpose—to test the feasibility of an assault on Richmond from the northern side. It was an experiment perfectly proper to be made; and it was satisfactory. It convinced every reflecting mind that nothing was to be gained in that direction. This was obvious to every one; and every one waited to see what card GRANT would play next. But it was only those who knew something of the boldness of his military conception, that could have ventured to anticipate a repetition of the Vicksburgh strategy—the same strategy, the same audacity, only on a far grander scale!

This splendid stroke, comparable only to MORRAU's passage of the Rhine and flank march on Ulm, stands to-day an accomplished fact; the Army of the Potomac, taken up, as in the arms of a giant, is transported from the Chickahominy and planted south of the James River and south of Richmond. Now begins a new act in the grand war drama. We shall operate on new and unattempted lines, looking to new and hitherto unattainable results. I think there are few military men who do not now feel that *the present position of the Army of the Potomac gives us reason to indulge brighter hopes of ultimate success than has been possible any time since the war began.*

The south side is the true line of operation against Richmond looking to great ulterior results. Of the three cardinal maxims of strategy, the most important of all prescribes "to operate on the enemy's communications without endangering your own." Now, the operations of the Virginia campaign have been conducted under circumstances that made it impossible to apply this principle. Gen. GRANT has aimed assiduously to bring on a great decisive field fight with the hope of *crushing* the rebel army. But from the nature of the country, its prodigious facilities for defence, and the skill of the opposing General, this has been impossible. We gained victories; we steadily pushed the enemy back, and in an unparalleled campaign of twenty-nine days, forced LEE from the Rapidan to the front of Richmond. But no *decisive* results were accomplished. LEE's army is an army of veterans: it is an instrument sharpened to a perfect edge. You turn its flanks; well, its flanks are *made* to be turned; that effects little or nothing. All that we can reckon as gained, therefore, is the loss of life inflicted on the enemy, and of having reached a point thus near the objective; but no brilliant military results. In loss of life we were undoubtedly suffering more severely than the rebels; I think we may fairly say in the proportion of *five* to their *three*. Now it is obvious that we could not have long stood thus. Whatever preponderance of numbers we might have would soon disappear—would soon become an equality, and presently an inferiority. The rebel army might have been wore away by attrition; but we should ourselves have been exhausted in the process. The hammer would have been broken on the anvil.

By the present move a new order of operation begins. We not only threaten the communications of the enemy, we plant ourselves across his communications. The communications of the rebel army are the great lines of railroad by Petersburgh and Danville and their connections.

Richmond, as a city, Richmond, as a military centre, is strictly dependent on these lines for its supplies. Cut it off from these and you have a tourniquet around its throat. It may have a month's supplies, or three months', or six months'; but these exhausted and it must succumb. If LEE allows himself to be shut up within Richmond, therefore, the problem reduces itself to a repetition of Vicksburgh over again. Will he do so? That is a question.

But this is the pitiless alternative to which LEE is now reduced; to stay in Richmond and suffer the fatal lines of circumvallation to be drawn around him, or to come out of his works and give battle. Now a fair field-fight is precisely what the Army of the Potomac invites and welcomes; it will gladly give the rebels man for man, and engage to defeat them withal. If LEE is unwilling to run this risk, he retires within the defences of Richmond, *and we then hold precisely the relations held by the Allies to Napoleon defending Paris in 1814.* It was in vain then that that consummate master put forth a generalship that recalled the splendors of the first great Italian campaign; in vain he threw his masses on different points of the investing line. If LEE is not a better General than NAPOLEON, he can hardly hope for a much better fate.

With the army of the Potomac planted at or north of Petersburgh, we there tap the great railroad line connecting Richmond with the Atlantic seaboard and Gulf States. When there GRANT may be able to throw his left across the Danville Road, and in this case Richmond is isolated. If his plan does not contemplate so great a development of front, he will at least provide for the effectual *destruction* of the latter road; and this, as well as the destruction of the Western (Lynchburgh) Road and the James River Canal, will be an easy prey to our cavalry, which, under the hands of SHERIDAN, has almost put the rebel cavalry out of existence. The reduction of Fort Darling is an incidental piece of work, which will be gladly contended for by some of the able engineering heads of the Army of the Potomac. In the meantime, we have a perfectly secure and convenient base—the James River—to which all the transportation lately at White House has been forwarded.

There is another aspect of the move to the south side of the James, which from the point of view of its relations to the whole theatre of war, is not less important than its bearing on the problem immediately before us. *It is a division of the two great rebel armies, and gives us an interior position relative to the army of Lee in Virginia, and the army of Johnston in Georgia.* It has been reported that large detachments of JOHNSTON's army are already en route to reinforce LEE, and, if not actually under way, we may depend upon it that the able military heads that rule the war councils at Richmond, thoroughly imbued with the conception of *concentration*, and willing to risk everything to save Richmond, would willingly have sacrificed Southwestern territory to secure the great point in Virginia. But how does it stand now? JOHNSTON coming to reinforce LEE *would find his progress to Richmond barred by the same opponent who stopped his junction with Pemberton in Vicksburgh!* We secure this, therefore: first, that the enemy shall receive no addition to his strength, while our position effects a concentration of both the forces of BUTLER and HUNTER with the main operating force.

While, however, we have reason to look forward to great and important results as coming from the new position of the army, I am very far from looking on our success as a foregone conclusion. We have opposed to us an enemy of the highest skill, handling an army of sufficient strength still to attempt great things, and animated by a spirit of desperation. I fully expect some bold, audacious initiative on the part of LEE, and the greater the straits in which he finds himself, the more energetically he will attempt to retrieve himself, and the fortunes of the Confederacy bound up with him.

WILLIAM SWINTON.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Rebel Extracts—The Cavalry Attack on Petersburgh—Orders from Gens. Colston and Wise.

From the Petersburgh Express, Monday, June 13.

THE REPULSE OF THE ENEMY AT PETERSBURGH—CONGRATULATORY ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT, Dept. N. C. and So. Va., June 12, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 11.—VII. To the troops of my command for the defence of Petersburgh, on the south side of the Appomattox, on the 9th inst., I have, with the approval and under the instructions of the Commanding-General, to offer my grateful acknowledgments for their gallant conduct, and my congratulations upon their successful repulse of the enemy. Approaching with nine regiments of infantry and cavalry, and at least four pieces of artillery, they searched our lines from Battery No. 1 to Battery No. 29, a distance of nearly six miles. Hoce's and BATTS's battalions, the 57th Regiment Virginia Volunteers, and one company (Capt. WOOD's Company F,) of the Twenty-third South Carolina, with STUART'S battery and a few guns in position, and TALLIAFERRO's cavalry, kept them at bay, and punished them severely until they reached the Jerusalem Plank road in front of Battery 29, defended by Maj. ARCHER's corps of reserves, and second-class militia, and by one piece of STUART'S battery, a howitzer, under the temporary command of Brig.-Gen. COLSTON. Then, with overwhelming numbers, they were twice repulsed, and succeeded only at last in penetrating a gap in the line, and in flanking and gaining the rear of a mere handful of citizen soldiers, who stood firmly and fought bravely as veterans until ordered to fall back. Alas! some of the noblest of them fell "with their backs to the ground and their front to the foe," consecrating with their blood the soil of the homes they defended. Their immediate Commanders have reported the heroism of them all, the living and the dead, and now with pride and gratitude I announce that BEAUREGARD himself has thanked ARCHER and his comrades on the very spot of their devotion. If they lost killed, wounded and missing, 65 out of less than 150 men, they spent their blood dearly to the enemy; if STUART'S battery lost one gun a better was captured, and another disabled, and if they lost a half a mile of ground, they gained about a half hour of time and saved their beloved city by holding on long enough for STUART'S and GRAHAM'S and YOUNG'S batteries, DEARING'S cavalry, and the Forty-sixth Virginia Infantry, with WOOD'S South Carolina company, a company of convalescents, and a company of pantients, to drive back the insolent foe from approaches which their footsteps for the first time polluted. With the help of God it shall be the last time. With such troops as all have proved themselves, Commanders may well give assurance with confidence to the people of Petersburgh. A people who can thus fight for their altars must be aided, supported, guarded by every arm which can be outstretched for their defence. Comrades! their wives and daughters are daily and hourly nursing our sick and wounded, they wipe the hot brow, cool the fevered lips, and tenderly nourish and comfort the suffering soldiers in their hospitals. The angel nurses and the stricken patriots of this patriotic place shall not fall into the hands of ruffian invaders. Its very militia has set an example which inspires the confidence that Petersburgh is indomitable, and which consoles and compensates for every drop of blood which has been spilt at Nottaway, at Walthal Junction, and at Drewry's Bluff and Rowlett's Neck, for the defence of the old Cockade City. Let the reserves and second class militia of the surrounding counties now come in promptly, one and all, and emulate this bright and successful example—let it hotly hiss to blood-red shame the laggards and skulkers from the streets and alleys of the city to the lines; and let it proclaim aloud that Petersburgh is to be and shall be defended on her outer walls, on her inner lines, at her coporation bounds, in every street, and around every temple of God and altar of man in her very heart, until the blood of that heart is split. Roused by this spirit to this pitch of resolution, we will fight the enemy at every step, and Petersburgh is safe.

HENRY A. WISE, Brig.-Gen.

Official: J. V. PEARCE, A. A. G.

THE LATE RAID ON PETERSBURGH.

From the Petersburgh Express, Monday, June 13.

In the defeat of the Yankee raiders before Petersburgh last Thursday, the hand of Providence was plainly visible. A mere handful of untrained and undisciplined militia were nerved to the requisite and holding in check of 1,500 regulars, whose calling is war, and whose business is to fight. To these militia the city owes an incalculable weight of gratitude. For mainly to their bravery and heroism we owe it that our depots of supplies, our public buildings, our bridges, and probably much private property, are not now in ashes.

Gen. BEAUREGARD, who visited this city on Saturday, took occasion, we understand, to express to Major ARCHER, the gallant Commander of the militia, his high admiration of the distinguished bravery shown by him in the fight on Thursday, and his deep appreciation of the valuable services rendered by them. They fought, he said, like veterans. Such a compliment coming from such a source was no doubt doubly appreciated. We have already published the names of many of those taken prisoners, in which list occurred several errors. Thus far we have been unable to get a correct list, and only publish the names as they reach us. Since our last issue we have ascertained that Mr. THOMAS W. CRENSHAW, Mr. JOHN F. GLENN, Mr. GEORGE CAMERON and Mr. REUBEN T. ARCHER, all well-known citizens, were also made prisoners.

We understand from one of our wounded, who was carried by the Yankees to Mr. WM. A. GRAHAM's residence during the conflict, that while there the polite Col. STUART came in, coolly ordered his orderly to bring a basin of water, bathed his head, and refreshing himself upon a lounge, slept for an hour. Col. STUART is represented to have shown great kindness to our wounded, giving strict orders to his subordinates regarding their comfort, and supplying them with brandy and such other delicacies as he had.

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It is now understood that the enemy's loss was much heavier than at first represented. They lost some thirty or forty killed, and a large number wounded. The roads near the battle-ground will testify to numerous burials of their dead.

[Communicated.]

THE ATTACK ON PETERSBURGH.

From the Petersburgh Express, June 13, 1864.

To the Editors of the Express:

Now that Petersburgh has been rainbowed, we can speak freely of the past. Gen. WISE, commanding the First Military District of the Department of North Carolina and Southern Virginia, having gained information that the enemy were advancing on the City of Petersburgh, placed his troops in position to meet them. Major ROSE, Major BARRY, Capt. STUBBINARY, and the Forty-sixth Virginia Regiment, Col. HARRISON, were on the left, extending from the Appomattox River, covering the Broadway, City Point, Jordan's Point, and Prince George Court-house roads. Gen. COLSTON and Col. ASHTON, with the militia, were on the right, from the Baxter road, across the Jerusalem Plank Road. On the 9th instant, at an early hour, our pickets were driven in on the Broadway, City Point, Jordan's Point and Prince George Court-house roads, and the enemy soon appeared in force in front of the left of our line, and were soon engaged with Col. TALLIAFERRO's Seventh Confederate Cavalry. The boom of BARRY's and STUBBINARY's guns echoed far in the morning breeze, while the small arms of ROSE and the Forty-sixth Virginia, Col. HARRISON, chimed in to tell, mothers, wives, sisters, and others so dear, that this day brave hearts will defend the town which restored the war was hospitable and kind to strangers, and which since the war has proven the mother's friend.

Though it was the work of death, my heart throbbed with joy as I saw shell after shell fall and explode near our direful foe, who strove to force our works that he might sack the town. Gen. WISE sat on his horse and commented on the firing of our men; a smile played on his face as the enemy were driven back. Though repulsed with loss, the enemy's infantry remained in heavy force in front of our left, engaging us through the day, he sent his cavalry with some artillery from the left to feel our lines on the right. Here the eagle eye of Gen. WISE, our skilful, firm, bold Commander, as he rode from point to point, exposing his body to the Yankee lead, watched their work. When the cavalry, with several pieces of artillery, reached the Jerusalem plank road, he found the militia, with one piece of Capt. STUBBINARY'S artillery, defending that point. Here, too, were brave men, ready to die for their loved ones at home. Veterans could fought better.

Gen. COLSTON says this of them, and he knows what a soldier should be, for he is gallant, brave and true. Though many tears will be shed for the dead, Petersburgh will ever be proud of Col. ASHTON and his men. The militia—why 120 were flanked right and left by the enemy, still they stood under a cross fire until ordered to fall back. The enemy entered the line of fortifications, and rode up near the town. The ladies, who crowded housetops, expected now to be under Yankee rule, and to know all the horrors of Yankee wrongs. But the enemy, as if by the lurid lightning's flash, were brought to a stand. The reinforcements ordered to the right by Gen. WISE came in time; one of — guns, which had done good service in the morning, routed them again, and Capt. GRAHAM's battery from the Reservoir Hill opened on them again, and soon Col. TALLIAFERRO, who began the fight outside our lines at early dawn, together with a portion of Gen. DEARING's cavalry, Young's Battery, the Forty-sixth Virginia Infantry, with Wood's South Carolina company, a company of convalescents, and a company of pantients, to drive back the insolent foe from approaches which their footsteps for the first time polluted. With the help of God it shall be the last time. With such troops as all have proved themselves, Commanders may well give assurance with confidence to the people of Petersburgh. A people who can thus fight for their altars must be aided, supported, guarded by every arm which can be outstretched for their defence. Comrades! their wives and daughters are daily and hourly nursing our sick and wounded, they wipe the hot brow, cool the fevered lips, and tenderly nourish and comfort the suffering soldiers in their hospitals. The angel nurses and the stricken patriots of this patriotic place shall not fall into the hands of ruffian invaders. Its very militia has set an example which inspires the confidence that Petersburgh is indomitable, and which consoles and compensates for every drop of blood which has been spilt at Nottaway, at Walthal Junction, and at Drewry's Bluff and Rowlett's Neck, for the defence of the old Cockade City. Let the reserves and second class militia of the surrounding counties now come in promptly, one and all, and emulate this bright and successful example—let it hotly hiss to blood-red shame the laggards and skulkers from the streets and alleys of the city to the lines; and let it proclaim aloud that Petersburgh is to be and shall be defended on her outer walls, on her inner lines, at her coporation bounds, in every street, and around every temple of God and altar of man in her very heart, until the blood of that heart is split. Roused by this spirit to this pitch of resolution, we will fight the enemy at every step, and Petersburgh is safe.

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Gen. BEAUREGARD, who visited this city on

THE LATE COL. PORTER.

Funeral of Col. P. A. Porter—Sketch of his Life and Character.

NIAGARA FALLS, Monday, June 13, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There are occasions which gladden or sadden a whole community, when every countenance wears the cheerful impress of the general joy, or is darkened by the shadow of the general grief. No unimportant event can produce such results. No voice of the charmer can summon them—no power of the magician can conjure them up. They cannot be counterfeited. They are real, earnest, true; and they are manifested only when the public heart responds to the divinity that stirs within us.

Such an occasion met with such a response when the people of Niagara assembled together on Saturday last, to attend the funeral of Col. PETER A. PORTER, who was killed in the assault made upon the works of the enemy on the north bank of the Chickahominy, on Friday, June 3. No demonstration of respect, esteem and sorrow could be more general or more sincere. He has finished his course; he has fought a good fight, and his body rests in the peaceful shades of Oakwood Cemetery, awaiting the final summons of his Divine Lord and Master, whom he endeavored to serve with such humility and fidelity. It only remains to give some particulars of his life and death as a stimulus and example to others.

Col. PORTER would have been thirty-seven years of age if he had lived until the fourteenth day of July next. He was the third of the family in direct descent, who had served in the armies of their country in its three most important struggles. His grandfather, JOSHUA PORTER, a graduate of Yale College, as Colonel in the militia service, took part in the Revolutionary war. He led his men on the field of battle, then exchanging the red sash for the green one, he nursed in the hospitals those who were wounded. He was at the head of his regiment at the surrender of HULL'S POST, and after the return of peace was elected to various official positions for forty-eight consecutive years; a rare and honorable instance of public confidence and favor.

Col. PORTER'S father, during the war of 1812, commanded the New-York and Pennsylvania Volunteers on the Northern frontier. To him our history is indebted for the brilliant *sortie* of Fort Erie, which he planned and led to a triumphant conclusion. He was appointed Major-General in the United States Army by Mr. MADISON, in the latter part of the year 1814, and assigned to the command of the Northern Army. But peace was concluded before he reached the frontier. He finished his military career as Secretary of War under Mr. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Col. PORTER, in the Fall of 1861, was selected a member of the Assembly from Niagara County, and no man in a first and single session has succeeded in winning a more extended, enduring and excellent reputation. His modesty, urbanity and dignity of demeanor; his generous and genial hospitality, his strength of intellect, quickness of perception, soundness of judgment in affairs, and charitable judgment of men; his warm, poetical, but duly curbed imagination; his ready, sonolurly and inoffensive wit; all these trained, disciplined and strengthened by the educational course and advantages furnished by one of the highest universities in his own country, and afterward matured and polished by two years attendance on the lectures upon law, jurisprudence and Belles-Letters, which are considered the specialties of two of the best of the German Universities; all these again subordinated to and dominated by a humble, steadfast and vital Christian faith, formed a combination of attractions and qualifications which made all his acquaintances friends, and his friends lovers. With ample inherited wealth, and a disposition to dispense it generously; most happy in his domestic and family relations; having just completed a fine residence overlooking the upper portion of the rapids of the Niagara River; possessing a fine manly presence and vigorous health; it is difficult to conceive of one better prepared or calculated to realize the highest aims of an honorable ambition, or the high and just expectations of loving friends and admiring neighbors. But with him all other considerations were made subordinate to the grand requirements of DUTY. Like the Alpine guide who follows where the Divine Symbol points the way, he followed the promptings of this sacred monitor. Whithersoever *it* led, to him the way was clear.

He was one of the few young men who, at the commencement of the rebellion, seemed to realize its momentous import, and the mighty consequences which must result from it. From his mother, a Kentuckian, (daughter of Mr. JOHN BRECKINRIDGE, Attorney-General of the United States under Mr. JEFFERSON,) he had inherited some of the better traits of the Southern character, and having lived some years at the South, and had more or less intimacy with the Southern men, he believed that the struggle would be fierce, protracted and destructive. From the general ignorance of the mass of the Southern people, the strength of their passions and prejudices, and the general acquiescence which they yield to the authority of their leaders, taken in connection with the lack of unanimity and the bitterness of party strife at the North, he was apprehensive that a separation of the States might be enforced. He knew the desperate energy with which the ruling class, the "gentlemen" of the South, would defend the fatal dogma of State Rights, according to their own estimate of it, and the bigoted zeal with which they would strive to consummate their treasonable purpose. He remarked, that in order to secure success, the gentlemen, the educated and influential men of the North must join the service, and discipline, educate and lead its armies; that it would not be wise to entrust their unprincipled lawyer, or that ignorant mechanic with a military command, subordinate or otherwise, merely because he possessed a degree of neighborhood notoriety and popularity; on the contrary that it would be cruel toward our soldiers and fatal to our cause to act thus. After the disastrous campaign on the Peninsula of Virginia, he believed the time had come, when duty called him to a practical, steadfast and resolute application of his views. He therefore offered his services to Gov. MORGAN, received a colonel's commission, and soon a regiment in the Congressional in which he resided. He devoted himself at once, with conscientious fidelity, to its care, to its interests and its *morals*. If the intricacies of red tape delayed or prevented any of the supplies necessary to the comfort and efficiency of his men, he obviated them at once by a generous use of his private means. He determined to be the *leader* not the *follower* of his men. Therefore, it became necessary to secure the confidence of his men. This, by the kindness of his heart, the dignity of his manner, the strictness of his discipline, united to an active sympathy with all their reasonable wants and wishes, was effectually secured. It was manifested in camps and barrack. It was demonstrated on the fatal field which terminated his earthly career. When his lifeless body, pierced through the heart by a bullet, fell forward toward the foe, more than a score of his brave men fell wounded near him, and two others were subsequently shot dead and three wounded in the attempt to rescue it from the bloody fields of battle which lay between the contending hosts.

A circumstance illustrating the turpitude of his rebel enemies may here be mentioned. At the battle of Spottsylvania, while his regiment, during a lull in the attack, was holding a certain position, several bullets passed near Col. PORTER, which seem to have been aimed at him by some concealed foe. Soon one of his men saw a mere puff of white smoke rising out of a tree in their front. Half a dozen rifles were at once discharged into it, and a rebel fell to the ground. He was brought in, and proved to be a Captain in the rebel service, who had been a prisoner at Fort McHenry while Col. PORTER commanded the port, knew him well, and had, a few days previously, been paroled, but not exchanged. He was badly wounded in the head, and stated that he had fired three times at Col. PORTER, and expected "to bring him down the next time." "And," said he, "if I had killed him I should die satisfied." It was with difficulty that Col. PORTER could restrain his men from gibbeting the culprit on their bayonets.

On the evening previous to the assault on the Chickahominy, at a casual meeting of a number of officers of Gen. TILLY'S division, to which Col. PORTER'S regiment was attached, he seemed to have a premonition of his fate, and remarked that if the attack was made, he did not expect to come out of it alive. In the outset, where the rebels were driven out of their first line of rifle-pits, Gen. TILLY was badly wounded, and requested Col. PORTER to take command of the division. He did so, and had advanced but a short distance when he fell from the effect of a shot through the neck. He immediately rose and advanced again, but had moved only a few paces forward when he fell to rise no more. One of his men who was wounded and fell near him, says he did not utter a sound. He seems to have made an effort to rise the second time, as, when his body was found, he was resting upon his knees with his face between his hands upon the ground. He had received six different bullet wounds.

Thus fell, in the very morning of his prime, an ardent patriot, a true man, a faithful Christian; adding another to the long roll of noble martyrs who make up the sacramental host of freedom, and whose blood is both the expiation of our great national sin and the seed that shall yield, in all the coming ages, the fruit of that liberty wherewith the spirit of God doth make men free.

His own elegy may be read in one which he wrote some years since, on hearing, while in Europe, of the early death of Mr. GEORGE S. EMERSON, a near college friend, and a young man of rare promise. Those who knew Col. PORTER best will most fully realize how truly his own elegy upon his friend may be applied to himself. It is as follows:

I met our friends upon a foreign shore,
And asked of thee: they told me thou wert dead,
My lips repeat—"He is no more—no more;"
'Twas all I said.

Yet sank my spirit in me, and there went
A strange confusion o'er my saddened brow,
I could not pierce God's infinite intent;
I cannot now.

I only know that He who in thy birth
Had shadow'd forth Himself, though faint and dim,
Decreed how long thou should'st remain on earth;
How long with Him.

And now there comes that Phantom of the Past,
Rousing my soul with its elastic prime;
I see thee still as I saw thee last,
In that glad time.

Radient in beauty of the form and mind,
And young renown of Academic strife,
Joy lay around; a stainless life behind;
Before thee—life.

A high priest standing in the temple's space
E'er yet the sacrificial rites begin,
A giant waiting for the glorious race
He is to win.

We thought eternal tablets would record
The name with theirs who, since the world began,
With an immortal strength, and toil and word,
Have wrought for man.

We thought—alas! what thought we not of good,
Of all that hope or promise e'er begat;
Of all save early doom—oh, friend! how could
We think of that!

We could not see the shadows close thee round;
We could not know prophetic cypress shed
Funereal perfume for the wreath that bound
So dear a head.

We could not think the light that from afar
We deem'd preludsive of the coming sun,
Was but the parting radiance of his car,
When day is done.

But now I know too well a light's withdrawn
That made this gloomy earth for me more fair;
A perfume's fled and gentle influence gone
That soothed my care.

And yet not wholly gone; through life's sad vale
Thy soul—now prompting to resemble thee,
And now in sad monition when I fail—
Shall walk with me.

With me? oh yes! but not with me alone;
For in the fair companionship of youth
Others than I have fondly felt and known
Thy love and truth;

Have drunk at learning's font with thee, and seen
How Doubt's darkdepths and Thought's wild surge above,
Thy child-eyed faith, so pure and so serene,
Soared like a dove.

Enough: what might have been is not: no more
Shall I return thy grasp, and seek thy glance:
Perchance we meet on heaven's eternal shore;
Alas! *perchance!*

Perchance! Ah! not merely so; but *perforce* of a Christain life and heroic death; *perforce* of a baptismal vow, confirming rite and eucharistic feast; *perforce* of the unfailing promises of a covenant God, they *have* met on "heaven's eternal shore." H.

Obituary.

COL. F. F. WEAD, NINETY-EIGHTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

FREDERICK F. WEAD, Colonel of the Ninety-eighth New-York Volunteers, who was killed at the battle of Cold Harbor on the morning of the 3d day of June instant, was born in Malone, Franklin County, N. Y., in January, 1835. He was the son of SAMUEL G. WEAD, a successful merchant and banker of that place. He graduated at Union College in 1856, and in the Autumn of that year commenced the study of law in the office of PARMELEE & FITCH, in his native village. Subsequently he attended for several terms the Law School at Poughkeepsie; was admitted to the bar, and, until the breaking out of the rebellion, in the Spring of 1861, successfully practiced his profession in Malone. He then entered the United States service as First Lieutenant in Company I, Sixteenth Regiment of New-York Volunteers. About the 1st of October, 1861, he was appointed one of Gen. SLOCUM'S Staff, and in that capacity served through the Peninsular campaign, particularly distinguishing himself by gallant service at the battle of Gaines' Mill. In August, 1862, while in MCCLELLAN'S army at Harrison's Landing, he was appointed by Gov. MORGAN Lieutenant-Colonel of the Ninety-eighth Regiment of New-York Volunteers, the largest portion of which was raised in his native county. He was subsequently promoted to the rank of Colonel. In organizing the army for the campaign now in progress, his regiment was assigned to Gen. HICKMAN'S brigade, forming a portion of the Eighteenth Army Corps, under Gen. SMITH, and participated in the battle south of Richmond, at which Gen. HICKMAN was taken prisoner by the rebels. After this event the temporary command of the brigade devolved upon Col. WEAD.

With the Eighteenth Corps he and his command were transferred to the scene of operations, immediately under Gen. GRANT. On the evening preceding the battle of Friday morning, June 3, he was wounded quite severely by a ball in the shoulder, but could not be prevailed upon to leave the field; and on that eventful morning, while gallantly leading his men to the charge, he fell pierced in the neck, having received a mortal wound. Possessed in a rare degree of manly beauty of person, and mental endowments of a high order, to which had been added superior culture and refinement of manners, in his early manhood he has offered himself a sacrifice upon his country's altar. Generous, noble and brave, filled with high hopes and with a future bright with promise opening before him, he has suddenly fallen, and met the death which the soldier loves to die—death upon the battle-field, fighting for the country and the flag which he loved and honored. His memory will be long cherished, and his name will be enrolled in the great and noble list of those who in this war have freely died that their nation might live.

Strawberry Show at Office of the Agriculturist.

Considering the unfavorableness of the season, the exhibition is very good. Many new varieties, with others seldom seen, are upon the tables, and the quality of the show is especially excellent. The awards of the Committee of Judges are as follows:

The Committee on Strawberries, exhibited June 15, 1864, submit the following report:

For best 12 varieties, $10; to Francis Brill, Newark, N. J.

For second best, $5; to W. F. Heins, Morrisania, N.Y.

For best market berry, (Triomphe de Gand,) $5; to George Herbert, Peekskill, N. Y.

For second best, (Barllett,) $2; to A. S. Fuller, Brooklyn, Long Island.

For three heaviest berries, about one ounce each, (Triomphe de Gand,) $3; to G. Herbert, Peekskill, N. Y.

For best flavored strawberry, (Brooklyn Scarlet,) $2; to A. S. Fuller, Brooklyn, Long Island.

For best white strawberry, (Lennig's White,) $2; to Wm. F. Heins, Morrisania, N. Y.

For best Alpines, $1; to A. S. Fuller, Brooklyn, L. I.

For best New Seedling, $5; to Prof. Huntsman, Flushing, Long Island.

No second in competition worthy of a prize, though there were some that did not come within the rules.

The committee would notice favorably a plant of Boyden's Green Prolific, showing wonderful productiveness. The fruit is large, juicy, acid, but well flavored. The committee would also commend Lot No. 16, (from L. V. CORNEVIN, Melrose, N. Y.,) consisting of very fine Triomphe de Gand, deserving a special prize, $1. Lot No. 13. (from J. R. TERNELEY, Bergen Point, N. J.,) is also worthy of notice, being large and well-grown specimens of the Union Strawberry. Lot No. 12. (from E. WILLIAMS, Montclair, N. J.) Nos. 1 and 2 were both high-flavored berries, and deserving of commendation in this respect.

PETER B. MEAD,
J. C. WINANS,
G. W. HUNTSMAN,
J. B. CHAPIN,
THOS. W. FIELD. } Committee.

VALLANDIGHAM'S RETURN.

Full Report of His Speech at Hamilton.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, June 16.

Yesterday the Democrats of the Third Congressional District held a convention at Hamilton, Butler County, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Chicago Convention. Quite unexpectedly to most of them, C. L. VALLANDIGHAM appeared in their midst, not by permission, but in defiance of the Government.

The business of electing delegates having been concluded, which resulted in the choice of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM and Mr. CHRISTOPHER HUGHES, the returned exile made a speech, an authorized copy of which we print below:

SPEECH OF VALLANDIGHAM.

MEN OF OHIO: To-day I am again in your midst, and upon the soil of my native State. To-day I am once more within the district which for ten years extended to me the highest confidence, and three times honored me as its representative in the Congress of the United States. I was accused of no crime against the Constitution or laws, and guilty of none. But whenever and wherever thus charged upon due process of law, I am now here ready to answer, before any civil court of competent jurisdiction, to a jury of my countrymen, and meantime, to give bail in any sum which any Judge or court, State or Federal, may affix; and you the 186,000 Democrats of Ohio, I offer as my sureties. Never for one hour have I remained in exile because I recognized any obligation of obedience to the unconstitutional and arbitrary edicts. Neither did personal fear ever restrain me. And to-day I return of my own act and pleasure, because it is my constitutional and legal right to return. Only by an exertion of arbitrary power, itself against Constitution and law, and consummated by military force, I was abducted from my home, and forced into banishment. The assertion or insinuation of the President, that I was arrested "because laboring with some effect to prevent the raising of troops and to encourage desertions from the army, and was responsible for numerous acts of resistance to the draft and to the arrest of deserters, causing assassination, maiming and murder;" or that at any time, in any way, I had disobeyed or failed to counsel obedience to lawful authority, or even to the semblance of law, is absolutely false. I appeal for the proof to every speech I ever made upon these questions, and to the very record of the Mock Military Commission, by the trial and sentence of which I was outraged. Not the sole offence then laid to my charge was words of criticism of the public policy of the Administration, addressed to an open and public political meeting of my fellow-citizens of Ohio, lawfully and peaceably assembled. And to-day my only "crime" is that, in the way which they call treason, worship I the Constitution of my fathers. But, for now, more than one year, no public man has been arrested, and no newspaper suppressed within the State, adhering still to the Union, for the expression of political opinion; while hundreds, in public assembly and through the press, with a license and violence in which I never indulged, criticised and condemned the acts and policies of the Administration, and denounced the war, maintaining even the propriety and necessity of the recognition of Southern independence. Indorsed by nearly two hundred thousand freemen of the Democratic party of my native State, at the late election, and still with the sympathy and support of millions more, I do not mean any longer, to be the only man of that party, who is to be the victim of arbitrary power. If ABRAHAM LINCOLN seeks my life, let him so declare; but he shall not again restrain me of my personal liberty, except upon the "due process of law." The unconstitutional and monstrous "Order Thirty-Eight," under which, alone, I was arrested thirteen months ago, was defied and spit upon at your State Convention of 1863 by the gallant gentleman who bore the standard as your candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and by every Democratic press and public speaker ever since. It is dead. From the first it was against the Constitution and laws, and without validity; and all proceedings under it were and are utterly null and void, and of no effect. The indignant voice of condemnation, long since went forth from the vast majority of the people and presses of America, and from all free countries in Europe with entire unanimity. And more recently, too, the "platform" of an earnest, numerous and most formidable convention of the sincere Republicans, and still further, the emphatic letter of acceptance by the candidate of that convention, Gen. JOHN C. FREMONT—the first candidate, also, of the Republican party for the Presidency eight years ago, upon the rallying cry of free speech and a free press—give new and renewed hope that, at last, the reign of arbitrary power is about to be brought to an end in the United States. It is neither just nor fit, therefore, that the wrongs inflicted under "Order Thirty-eight," and the other edicts and acts of such power, should any longer be endured—certainly not by me alone. But every ordinary means of redress has first been exhausted; yet either by the direct agency of the Administration and its subordinates, or because of want of jurisdiction in the civil courts to meet a case which no American ever in former times conceived to be possible here, all have failed. Counsel applied in my behalf to an unjust Judge for the writ of habeas corpus. It was denied; and now the privilege of that writ is suspended by act of Congress and Executive order, in every State. The Democratic Convention of Ohio, one year ago, by a resolution formally presented through a committee of your best and ablest men, in person at Washington, demanded of the President in behalf of a very large majority of the people, a revocation of the edict of banishment. Pretending that the public safety then required it, he refused; saying, at the same time, that it would afford him pleasure to comply as soon as he could by any means be made to believe that the public safety would not suffer by it." One year has elapsed, yet this hollow pretence is still tacitly asserted, and to-day I am here to prove it unfounded in fact. I appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, and because Congress had never conferred jurisdiction in behalf of a citizen tried by a tribunal unknown for such purposes, to the laws, and expressly forbidden by the Constitution, it was powerless to redress the wrong. The time has therefore arrived when it becomes me as a citizen of Ohio and of the United States, to demand, and, by my own act, to vindicate the rights, liberties and privileges which I never forfeited, but of which for so many months I have been deprived. Wherefore, men of Ohio, I am again in your midst to-day. I owe duties to the State, and am here to discharge them; I have rights as a citizen, and am here to assert them; a wife and child and home, and would enjoy all the pleasures which are implied in those cherished words. But I am here for peace, and not turbulence; for quiet, not convulsion; for order and law, not anarchy. Let no man of the Democratic party begin any act of violence or disorder; but let none shrink from any responsibility, however urgent, if forced upon him. Careful of the rights of others, let him see to it that he fully and fearlessly exacts his own. Subject to rightful authority in all things, let him submit to excess or usurpation in nothing. Obedient to Constitution and law, let him demand and have the full measure of protection which law and Constitution secure to him. Men of Ohio! You have already vindicated your right to *hear*; it is now my duty to assert my right to *speak*. Wherefore as to the sole offence for which I was arrested, imprisoned and banished—free speech in criticism and condemnation of the Administration—an Administration fully exposed in a recent public paper by one of its early supporters, as "marked at home by its disregard of constitutional rights, by its violations of personal liberty and the liberty of the press; and as its crowning shame, by its abandonment of the right of asylum, a right especially dear to all free nations abroad"—I repeat it here to-day, and will again and yet again, so long as I live, or the Constitution and our present form of Government shall survive. The words then spoken and the appeal at that time made, and now enforced by one year more of taxation and debt, and of blood and disaster, entreating the people to change the public servants and their policy, not by force but peaceably through the ballot, I now and here reiterate in their utmost extent, and with all their significancy. I repeat them one and all, in no spirit of challenge or bravado, but as earnest, sober, solemn truth and warning to the people. Upon another subject allow me here a word: A powerful, widely spread and very dangerous secret, oath-bound combination among the friends of the Administration, known as the "Loyal Union League," exists in every State. Yet the very men who control it, charge persistently upon the members of the Democratic party that they have organized—especially in the North West—the order of "Knights of the Golden Circle, or some other secret society, treasonable or "disloyal," in its character, affiliated with the South, and for the purpose of armed resistance to the authorities of the Federal and State Governments. Whether any such ever existed I do not know; but the charge that organizations of that sort, or having any such purpose, do now exist among the members of that party in Ohio, or the other non-slaveholding States, is totally and positively false. That lawful political or party associations have been established, having as their object the organizing and strengthening of the Democratic party, and its success in the coming Presidential election, and designed as a counter movement to the so-called "Union League," and therefore secret in their proceedings, is very probable; and however objectionable hitherto and in ordinary times, to recognize to the fullest extent, not the lawfulness only, but the propriety and necessity of such organizations, for "when bad men combine, good men must associate." But they are no conspiracy against the Government, and their members are not conspirators, but patriots; men not leagued together for the overthrow of the Constitution or the laws, and still less of liberty, but firmly united for the preservation and support of these great objects. There is, indeed, a "conspiracy" very powerful, very ancient, and I trust that before long I may add, strongly consolidated also, upon sound principles, and destined yet to be triumphant; a conspiracy known as the Democratic party, the present object of which is the overthrow of the Administration in November next, not by force, but through THE BALLOT-BOX, by the election of a President who shall be true to his oath to liberty and the Constitution. This is the sole conspiracy of which I know anything; and I am proud to be one of the conspirators. If any other exists, looking to the unlawful armed resistance to the Federal or State authorities anywhere, in the exercise of their legal and constitutional rights, I admonish all persons concerned that the act is treason and the penalty death. But I warn also the men in power that there is a vast multitude, a host whom they cannot number, bound together by the strongest and holiest ties, to defend by whatever means the exigences of the times shall demand, their natural and constitutional rights as freemen, or at least and to the last extremity. Three years have now passed, men of Ohio, and the great issue, constitutional liberty and free popular government is still before you. To you I again commit it; confident that in this, the time of their greatest peril, you will be found worthy of the ancestors, who, for so many ages, in England and America, on the field, in prison and upon the scaffold, defended them against tyrants and usurpers, whether in council or in arms.

The New Indiana Volunteers in Georgia.

We have published several complimentary notices in our correspondence from Gen. SHERMAN'S army of what is known as the Indiana Division of new troops, commanded by Gen. A. P. HOVEY. Although these troops have been but recently mustered and equipped, and were compelled by the exigences of the service to march to the front without any preparation whatever, they have borne a conspicuous part in the Georgia campaign. The rebels, learning that they were new troops, have on several occasions charged and stormed positions held by them, but without success. The Hoosiers repulsed them each time with dreadful slaughter, and have been repeatedly complimented by their Commanding-Generals for their gallantry and heroism.

Gen. HOVEY, their gallant Commander, is a native of Indiana, and entered the army at the commencement of the rebellion as Colonel of the Twenty-fourth Indiana Volunteers. He was promoted by the President, at the request of the Indiana delegation in Congress, for gallantry at Fort Donelson. He commanded a brigade at Shiloh, and, after the siege of Corinth, he was transferred to the command of a division in the Thirteenth Army Corps, which division led the advance of that corps from Port Gibson to Vicksburgh, and bore a distinguished part in each of the memorable engagements which resulted in the surrender of that stronghold. Gen. HOVEY has always enjoyed the confidence of his superior officers, and has filled every position in which he has been placed with honor to himself and the service. Although a life-long Democrat, he has no sympathy with treason or its abettors, and has refused to accept positions of honor and profit at home, and will remain in the army until the last armed rebel is conquered and taught to respect the Government of his fathers.

THE TIMES AND THE WAR.

Our Representatives on the Battle-Field.

The numerous representatives which the TIMES has had in the army since the commencement of the war, have all borne themselves with distinguished bravery. One of them at least, JESSE JOHNSON, of the One Hundred and Forty-sixth New-York Volunteers, formerly an employe in the composing-room, has been killed, and several have been severely wounded.

GOUVERNEUR CARR, one of the assistants in the editorial department, went into the field as Lieutenant in DURYEA'S Zouaves. Upon the organization of the second regiment of the Zouaves he received a commission as Major, was subsequently promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy, and in one of the assaults made upon the fortifications surrounding Port Hudson received a wound in the leg, which disabled him for several months. Returning to duty as soon as his health permitted, he led his regiment in the battle of Pleasant Hill, during the recent Red River campaign, and there received a severe wound in the arm, from the effects of which he has not yet wholly recovered.

G. F. WILLIAMS, one of our compositors, enlisted in the original Duryea Zouaves and subsequently became color-sergeant in the One Hundred and Forty-sixth New-York Volunteers. His name appears among the killed in the list of casualities in the first day's battle in the Wilderness, and he was believed to be dead until a day or two since, when a former associate unexpectedly received the following note:

SLOUGH HOSPITAL, U. S. A., ALEXANDRIA, Va., Tuesday, June 14, 1864.

You will be glad to hear that your old friend WILLIAMS is at last safe inside the Union lines. I was wounded on the 5th of May, leading my regiment on the first charge of the day. After driving the rebs into the woods, we were ordered back and on the field we found a pretty large force in our rear, and had to fight our way through. I got it right hot in the hips, the ball passing through both hips, just grazing the thigh-blades. A very lucky wound, and I afterwards found that my canteen had a hold in it, my fez tassel suffered a total eclipse, and my sword, scabbard and silk sash were also struck by balls. We were captured on the field and carried back to Robertson's Tavern, and there we lay upcared for and almost alone, until June 11, when fifty of us, (all that remained in hospital,) were recaptured by our own cavalry, and we arrived here, in Alexandria, this morning, having ridden ninety miles in ambulances.

Accompanying this note was the following communication, which gives some interesting information regarding the fate of the missing members of the One Hundred and Forty-sixth Regiment:

SLOUGH HOSPITAL, ALEXANDRIA, VA., Tuesday, June 14, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having just been brought from the Confederate Hospital at Locust Grove, wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness, May 5, and knowing the real fate of several members of the One Hundred and Forty-sixth New-York Volunteers, (formerly of the Fifth New-York Volunteers—Duryea's Zouaves,) who have been reported killed and missing, I take the liberty of requesting the publication of the following list, for the benefit of my comrades' relatives:

Lieut. Peter Froeleigh, Co. C—killed.
Corporal —— Duff, Co. C—killed.
Lieut. John McGeeyan, Co. F—slight contusion—prisoner.
Lieut. Lawrence Fitzpatrick, Co. B—slight contusion—prisoner.
Color-Sergeant Geo. F. Williams—both hips—prisoner—recaptured.
First Sergeant Eugene McCarty, Co. B—not wounded—prisoner.
Corporal Sylvester Ferry, Co. I—not wounded—prisoner.
Sergeant W. H. Velsor, Co. C—right hip, slight—prisoner, recaptured.
Corporal W. H. Davis, Co. C—hip, *severe*—prisoner.
Corporal W. H. Rodgers, Co. A—right leg amputated—prisoner.
Corporal Samuel Hart, Co. B—neck—prisoner.
Private Wm. Kniffen, Co. H—right thigh—recaptured.
Private T. J. Odlum, Co. A—right arm and side—escaped.
Private Thos. Webb, Co. K—left hip—prisoner.
Private Silas Cargon, Co. G—right arm amputated—prisoner.
Corp. W. M. Hodges, Co. E—left hip—prisoner.
Corp. Wm. Rodman, Co. K—right side—escaped.

The above list is correct, and may remove much anxiety. Those who were prisoners were doing well when they started for Gordonsville, June 6.

GEO. F. WILLIAMS, Color-Sergeant,
One Hundred and Forty-sixth N. Y. V.

THE NOMINATIONS IN THE WEST.

Gov. Morton, of Indiana, on Fremont's Nomination.

In a speech delivered at a meeting held in Indianapolis, June 12, to ratify the nominations made at Baltimore, Gov. MORTON made an address, in the course of which he alluded to Mr. FREMONT'S position. He said:

I believe the friends of FREMONT are loyal. His German friends are among the most patriotic and devoted friends of the Union, and I believe the reading of FREMONT'S letter gave them as much pain as it did me. From the first line to the last there is not one word in favor of the prosecution of the war and crushing of the rebellion. To be silent upon that subject at this time cannot fail to give rise to the most painful apprehensions as to his true position. ""

He declares that Slavery is already practically dethroned, and with the extinction the party divisions created by it have also disappeared. It will rejoice the heart of the civilized and Christian world to learn that Slavery is dead, but they will receive the declaration with surprise and doubt. If it is dead, how was it killed? It must have been killed by the war as prosecuted by Mr. LINCOLN and his Emancipation Proclamation. At any rate, it has been killed during Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration.

He further says that Slavery has ceased to be the subject of political disputes and divisions among parties, and that party divisions created by it have disappeared along with it. If this be true, there is but little to prevent Gen. FREMONT from accepting the nomination of the Chicago Convention; and the platform to be adopted at that convention will, in all probability, better harmonize with his letter than that which was adopted at Cleveland. That the earnest and loyal Anti-Slavery men who supported Gen. FREMONT have been surprised, disappointed and mortified by his letter, there can be no doubt.

Then, after reading the passage in FREMONT'S letter which repudiates confiscation as a war measure, Gov. MORTON said:

When we remember that Gen. FREMONT owes his chief prominence, during this war, to a proclamation confiscating and making free the slaves of all rebel masters in Missouri, we read this passage in his letter with much surprise. In it he has gone back upon his friends and upon himself. The distinction between confiscation at the beginning of a revolt and at the end of it is not clear; and at what particular period in the history of a revolt confiscation becomes unconstitutional and has to be referred to the people in their original sovereign capacity, is not clear—nor is it clear how the people can act upon it except through the ordinary forms of Government, just as they are proposing to do. I am sure the Chicago Convention will take no issue with Gen. FREMONT on the subject of confiscation.

I carried the standard of Gen. FREMONT to the best of my poor ability through the canvass of 1856, and I have since endeavored to sustain him, not only as a politician but as a military chieftain, and never until I read this letter did I have occasion to regret what I had done. It has been read with joy by his enemies, and with pain by his friends, and omitting one or two sentences, there is nothing in it that might not have been written and subscribed without inconsistency by Mr. VALLANDIGHAM.

The New Senator from New-Hampshire.

From the Manchester, N. H., American, June 13.

Hon. AARON H. CRAGIN, who to-day has been elected to the high office of a United States Senator, is forty-three years of age and a native of the town of Weston, Windsor county, Vermont. His education, after leaving the common school, was obtained at the academies in Chester and Manchester, Vermont, and Lebanon, New-Hampshire. It was his desire to have what is termed a "liberal education," but as his pecuniary means were somewhat limited, and wishing at the same time to enter a profession, he, with no small regret, abandoned the cherished object of passing through a course of collegiate study.

He commenced the reading of law in his native town, but finished his course in the office of ALLEN & HASTINGS in Albany, N. Y., and in 1847 was admitted to practice in the City of New-York. In the Autumn of the same year, Mr. CRAGIN established himself in his profession at Lebanon, N. H., which place has since been his permanent residence. By diligence and untiring industry he has risen rapidly in his profession to a position of eminent superiority.

The decided talents which Mr. CRAGIN exhibited at the bar soon brought him to the favorable notice of the public in civil and political circles. In 1852 he was a candidate for a Presidential elector on the Scott ticket when New-Hampshire gave her five votes for PIERCE. He was a member of the State Legislature in 1852, '53, '54 and '59. In the sphere of public life, Mr. CRAGIN'S abilities were universally acknowledged, and his influence felt in nearly every important measure of legislation. Mainly through his efforts were passed the act abolishing the biennial session of the Legislature on the recurring Presidential years, and also the act which remodeled the Judiciary of New-Hampshire and brought about the present system of courts.

In the memorable session of 1854, when the Democratic party was shattered and its prestige broken in the defeat of WELLS and HUBBARD as candidates for the United States Senate, Mr. CRAGIN'S clarion voice was heard in all the stormy debates of that protracted and hard-fought contest.

Troops Furnished by Illinois.

THE STATE 35,000 IN EXCESS OF ALL CALLS.

From the Springfield (Ill.) Journal, June 13.

We give below an exhibit of the debts and credits of the State of Illinois for troops furnished up to the 30th day of April, 1864, as reported by Gen. JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General, in a communication to the Executive of this State, under date of June 1, 1864:

In Account with the United States.	Dr.
To quota under call of 1861	47,785
To quota under call of July 2, 1862	25,148
To quota under call for 300,000 nine months' men, reduced to three years' standard	6,537
To quota under call of Feb. 1, 1864, for 500,000	46,300
To quota under call of March 14, 1864, for 200,000	18,324
Total	145,303
Contra.	Cr.
By men furnished under calls of 1861	69,488
By men furnished under call of July 2, 1864	55,883
By men furnished from 27th May to 31st Dec. 1863	21,950
By men furnished from 1st to 31st Jan., 1864	4,874
By men furnished from 1st to 29th Feb., 1864	5,255
By men furnished from 1st to 31st March, 1864	3,227
By men furnished from 1st to 30th April, 1864	2,274
By reënlisted veterans to 15th April, 1864	13,795
By seamen in U. S. naval service to 1st May, 1864	261
By additional credits reported by the Adjutant General U. S. A. to 2d May, 1864	199
Total number of troops, &c., furnished	177,356
Less number required	145,302
Excess over all calls	34,958

It will be seen that the above account does not include the hundred days' men, the number of new recruits furnished for old regiments since the 2d of May, or the veterans reënlisted since April 15. According to the records in the office of the Adjutant-General of Illinois, the total number of reënlisted veterans is about 16,000, which number will be further increased by rolls yet to be received. According to these figures, the total excess credited to the State over all calls (exclusive of the hundred-days' men) will not fall short of 35,000!

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE LATE HOMICIDE AT PIER NO. 3 NORTH RIVER.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner WILDEY on the body of JOHN BRENNAN, the young man who was stabbed late on Tuesday afternoon last at Pier No. 3 North River, by HENRY HAWKER, an account of which has appeared in the TIMES. HAWKER was a steward and deceased a sailor on board the steamship *Northern Light* during her last trip to this port. While at sea they became involved in a quarrel, and it was finally agreed that the matter should be settled between them by a *free* fight, without weapons of any kind, as soon as the two landed in New-York. The testimony in the case showed that as soon as the two belligerents reached the pier HAWKER, in violation of his agreement not to use weapons, ran up to deceased with a knife and stabbed the latter in the left breast, from the effects of which he died soon after. Dr. BOUTON made a post-mortem examination, when he found the knife had entered the victim's heart to the extent of two inches. The jury found a verdict in accordance with the above facts. The accused has been committed to the Tombs, to await the action of the Grand Jury. Deceased was a quiet, inoffensive man. He had been eighteen months in the service of the Government. He was on board the gunboat *Cincinnati* when she was sunk off Vicksburgh, and was afterward connected with the steam gunboat *Choctaw*, on an expedition up the Red River.

LAUNCH OF A STEAMSHIP.—A first-class steamship for C. VANDERBILT was launched in fine style, at 5 o'clock Thursday afternoon, from Mr. SIMONSON'S yard at Greenpoint, in presence of quite a number of spectators. She is a fine modeled ship, constructed in the most substantial manner, and is to be called the *New-York*. She is 310 feet in length, 43 feet beam, 26 feet deep, and about 3,200 tons measurement. The engine will be furnished at the Allaire Works, and will be a single beam, 90-inch cylinder, and 12 feet length of stroke. The *New-York* will be ready for sea in ninety days. Mr. SIMONSON has also a steamship, nearly ready for launching, for THOMAS DEARBORN, intended for the China trade, and about 1,500 tons burden. He is also constructing a steamer of 2,500 tons measurement for the same gentleman, and intended for the China trade, which will be ready to launch in about six weeks.

PICKPOCKETS ON THE INCREASE.—Pocket-picking seems to be on the increase, and the operators in this business have been largely reinforced within the past year by arrivals from abroad. Most of the new crop of rascals are unknown to the police, who have difficult work in ferreting any of them out. Mr. GUSTON BELL, of Springfield, Mass., had his pocket picked the other day, at the New-Haven Railroad Depot, and at the moment discovering it, pursued the thief, who, on being overtaken, whirled and dealt his pursuer a murderous blow in the face with a loaded weapon, so stunning and injuring him that further pursuit was impossible. HON. LEONARD BILL, of this City, while dining at a down-town saloon had his pocket picked of over one hundred dollars. Both these were daylight occurrences, and more such are constantly heard of. "Beware of pickpockets" would seem to be timely advice.

CHURCH DEDICATION IN BROOKLYN.—The new Presbyterian Church edifice, on Gates-avenue, corner of

LAW REPORTS.

Who Prayer of an Inebriate to be Restored to His Civil Rights—His Reformation Doubtful.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Leonard.

Matter of George Pierce.—The petitioner is the patentee of the Pierce Range, and his property has been for some two or three years in the custody of his wife as trustee, in consequence of his inebriety. He now applied to be restored to his civil rights, claiming to have reformed. His application was opposed by his wife and son, on the ground that he was not yet fully reformed—not sufficiently so to make him the proper party to undertake the control of his property.

The case was stated in the TIMES of Sunday last. The court now denied the application, with liberty to the petitioner to renew it after one year of total abstinence to the satisfaction of his wife and son.

The Discharge of Insolvents—Second Application on the same Petition after the Lapse of Thirty-four Months Denied.

KINGS COUNTY COURT.
Before Judge Dikeman.

Matter of the Petition of John C. Lay, Jr.—This was a petition to be discharged as an insolvent. The petitioner in 1860 presented application to Judge Garrison under the statute known as the Two-Third Act, accompanied by the affidavits of himself and the petitioning creditors. The matter was heard in February, 1861, but the papers remained in the Judge's hand until December, 1863—nearly three years, when they were allowed to be withdrawn without prejudice to the petitioner, who is at liberty to renew the application on the same, and any additional papers," as appeared by the indorsement of Judge Garrison.

On the 11th of January, 1864, on the same papers and some additional affidavits, the petitioner again obtained an order requiring his creditors to show cause, &c., before Judge Dikeman, the present County Judge.

The opposing creditors appeared by counsel, and urged that the petition could not legally be altered so as to be addressed to a different Judge, thereby instituting a different proceeding before a different officer. The petition had fulfilled its mission when presented to Judge Garrison, and was now a dead instrument. The law required special proof of the existence and character of each debt from two sources—the debtor and creditor. These old petitions and affidavits did not answer the requirements of the statute. The court would presume, after a lapse of four or five years, that many of the former creditors are dead, or have transferred their claims to assignees, or settled with the debtor, or in some way ceased to be creditors; at all events, the law required an affidavit from each petitioning creditor, modern enough to exclude such inferences. No creditor could be deemed a petitioner whose claims were barred by the statute of limitations. No admission of the debtor would avoid the statute unless made to the creditor in such a manner as amounted to a promise or indictment an indebtedness to pay. The clause of the act requiring the petitioning creditor to relinquish his judgment was imperative, and was not affected by the Act of March, 1849. Such debts were not taken out of the operation of the statute by being inserted in the insolvent schedule, as contended by counsel for the insolvent.

The court denied the application and dismissed the proceedings.

George Shea for petitioner; J. Solis Ritterband for opposing creditors.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Russell.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Judge RUSSELL, TIMOTHY COOKLEY was convicted of felonious assault and battery on Mr. GAYNOR, a police officer of the Fourth Precinct, by stabbing him with a knife while in the discharge of his duty. Evidence was adduced to show that COOKLEY was needlessly beaten by the officer, and that he acted in self-defence, but it failed to convince the jury of his innocence, and he was found guilty and recommended to the mercy of the Court; sentence was reserved. HENRY GIBSON was sentenced to State Prison for four years, for manslaughter in the third degree. GOTLIEB MILLER and ROSH MILLER were sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year, for grand larceny, in stealing clothing from their employers. Two or three prisoners pleaded guilty and were remanded for sentence.

The Arctic Expedition Case.

MARINE COURT.
Before Judge Alker.

Snow vs. *Hall.*—This case, noted in the TIMES of yesterday, has been postponed to Tuesday, the 21st, on the motion of the defendant.

Admitted to Probate.

SURROGATE'S COURT.
Before Surrogate Tucker.

The wills of the following persons, deceased, have been admitted to probate during the past week: David Cotheal, George Bodenmuller, Samuel Lloyd, Rebecca Kelly, Bernard H. Holmes and Mary Van Schaick. None of them contain any provisions of public interest.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Peckham.

Budlong et al. vs. *McCullough et al.*; *Smith* vs. *Same.*—I have had some doubt as to the proper distribution of this case. Have finally concluded to deny the motion, with $10 costs.

Before Justice Leonard.

Howes vs. *Howes.*—Referred back to the Referee for proof as to cohabitation since the adultery charge was discovered.

Charles Lynch vs. *Mary Lynch.*—Report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

Wm. Whittemore vs. *Susan A. Whittemore.*—Divorce granted.

A. Herring vs. *Anna Herring.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 17, 1864.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '67	120	
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81	111¾	
500	U.S.6s,5-20s	C.	
	Small	106	
200	do	105¾	
800	do	105¾	
3,000	do	106⅜	
2,000	do	106⅞	
20,000	U. S. 5-20's	C.	
	do	97⅛	
20,000	do	97¼	
50,000	do	55	
600	Cumb. Coal Pref	73	
1000	do	s10	72
100	do	b10	72¾
300	do	s10	73⅛
50	N. Y. Cen. R		131½
100	Erie Railway		112¾
100	do	s30	112¾
100	do		112⅝
150	do		112⅝
50	Erie Pref		110
200	Hud. River R		142
100	Reading R		139¾
500	do		139¼
300	do		139¼

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

100	N. Y. Cen. R		131¾
200	Erie Railway		113¾
700	do	s3	113¾
300	do	b3	113¾
400	do	s3	113
200	do		113
200	do	b3	113
100	do	c	113
100	Hud. Riv. R	c	142¾
50	do		142¾
100	do	s3	142¾
100	Reading R	s3	139¾
300	M. S. & N. I. R		98
500	do	s3	97¾
100	do	s3	98
100	do	b3	98
200	do		97¾
100	do		97¾
100	Mich. Cen. R		148⅜
200	do		148⅜
100	Mich. Cen. R	s5	148⅜
100	Mich. Cen. R	b5	148⅜
500	do		148⅜
100	do	s30	148⅜
100	do		148⅜
100	do	s5	148⅜
200	Clevo. & Pitts	s5	111⅜

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Erie Railway	s3	113⅛
700	do		113⅜
200	Hudson Riv. R		142⅜
200	do	b5	142⅜
100	do	s3	142⅝
1300	M. S. & N. I. R		97⅜
200	do	b3	97⅜
80	do		97⅝
500	Ill. Cen. R		137⅛
100	do		138
200	do		138
100	Mich. Cen. R		148⅜
200	Mich. Southern		97⅛
100	Illinois Cen		129⅜
100	Pittsburgh		112⅜
100	Fort Wayne		114¾
100	Rock Island		113⅜
100	Reading		140⅜
100	Quicksilver		73⅛
200	Cum'land Coal		76⅜
100	Mariposa		56⅛
100	N. West Pref		90¼
200	do	c	90¼
100	do		90¼
100	Quick. M. Co		73⅛
200	Mariposa M. Co		56⅛
200	do		56⅛
200	do	b3	56
100	Clev. & Pitts		84
200	Chi. & N. W. Pref		83⅜
100	do		83⅜
100	Chi. & R. I. R		113⅜
200	Chi. & N. W. Pref		83⅜
100	do		83⅜
200	Clev. & Tol. R		89⅜
200	do		89⅜
100	Clev. & Pitts. R		111⅜
200	Cum. Coal Co. Pref		73
800	do	s10	72
200	do	b10	72¾
200	do	s10	73⅛
50	N. Y. Cen. R		131⅞
100	Erie Railway		112¾
100	do	s30	112¾
150	do		112⅜
50	Erie Pref		110
200	Hud. River R		142
100	Reading R		139¾
500	do		139¼
300	do		139¼

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U.S.6s,5-20s	C.	106⅜
120,000	do	do	106⅜
5,000	U. S.6s,1-yr.C.		97⅜
20,000	O. & Miss. C.		55½
50,000	do		55
600	Cumb. Coal Pref		73
1000	do	s10	72
100	do	b10	72¾
300	do	s10	73⅛
50	N. Y. Cen. R		131⅞
100	Erie Railway		112¾
100	do	s30	112¾
150	do		112⅜
50	Erie Pref		110
200	Hud. River R		142
100	Reading R		139¾
500	do		139¼
300	do		139¼

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Erie Railway	s3	113¾
700	do		113¾
200	Hudson Riv. R		142¾
200	do	b5	142¾
100	do	s3	142⅝
1300	M. S. & N. I. R.		97⅜
200	do	b3	97⅜
80	do		97⅝
500	Ill. Cen. R		137⅛
100	do		138

FRIDAY, June 17—P. M.

We are advised to-day that the Secretary of the Treasury has accepted all bids for the 1881 loan at and above 104 per cent. This will give him upward of $40,000,000 out of the 75,000,000 proposed, at a fair and reasonable average premium, without discrediting the previous currency of his old 6 per cent. loans of 1881 and 5-20s. In respectively declining from $28,000,000 to $30,000,000 bid for below this minimum, the Secretary does equal justice to his own appreciation of the Public Credit and to the liberality of other parties who have met his proposals to pay 6 per cent. interest in Gold in the spirit in which they were made. That disappointments will ensue to some good friends of the Government who were induced to go into combination bids at low figures, we have no doubt, and so far as they deferred to the judgment of the leaders of these combinations as to the rate or rates to be offered, while really desiring to pay a fair average, it is to be regretted that they failed to obtain the Stock. But there is less sympathy than contempt felt and expressed for the leaders referred to. They pretended great solicitude for the Public Credit, while ready to sell it at the cheapest possible valuation in the market, and solicited numerous good and loyal men to second their efforts to do so.

While accepting only $40,000,000 for Domestic account on the 6 ₩ cents. of 1881, and rejecting all offers below a reasonably fair average for so desirable a Stock, we understand that the Secretary of the Treasury has at command the equivalent at once of $10,000,000 on London, and $25,000,000 contingent on the Continent of Europe, nearly all on 5-20 years Stock, which he will be able to draw against in weekly installments through the Summer, and at rates fully equal, in Currency, to the price of his long Stocks on this side. The Secretary will be in this City in a day or two, to determine the preliminaries of these Foreign negotiations. Meanwhile the Bank of Commerce—in confidential intercourse with the Treasury—is freely drawing on Messrs. BARINGS, London, at rates rather below the currency of Gold; probably in view of these negotiations, Gold to-day is 195¼@196 ₩ cent.

The successful bidders for the $40,000,000 of 1881 U. S. Stock awarded at Washington to-day at 104 ₩ cent. and upward, will no doubt be able to pay in their installments without serious disturbance to the Money Market. Nearly one-half the money is to come directly or indirectly through the National Banks, which being Treasury depositories, will be drawn upon gradually. The awards will probably be announced from Washington this evening in season for publication on another page of this paper.

The price for Money to-day is 6@7 ₩ cent. The market is steady, and the supply, in the absence of active borrowing from the Stock Brokers, is reported easy.

The U. S. 5-20 years Stock advanced to-day to 106 ₩ cent. The sales were very large at the Second Board. This rate carries the Gold interest from 1st May. The other Government Stocks were steady. The Railway speculation is again very dull, and prices this afternoon at 4 o'clock are rather lower than the same hour yesterday. The following are the closing bids:

	Thurs.	Fri.
U. S. 6s, 1861	112¾	111¾
U. S. 5-20's ex. c.	105⅝	106
N. Y. Central	131⅜	131⅜
Erie	112⅞	112⅝
Erie Preferred	110	110¾
Hudson	143	142⅞
Pacific Mail	282	280
Canton	40⅜	40¼
Treas. Cer., new	97½	97⅜
Toledo	149	147¾
Northwest	83	83
Ohio & M. Certfs	54¾	54¾

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	118	Ocean	96
Merchants'	112	American Exchange	116
Mechanics'	115	Bank of the Repub.	104
Phœnix	111	Bank of N. America	111
Tradesmen's	113	Hanover	108
Butchers' & Drovers'	125	Nassau	107
Merchants' Exchange	101	Continental	106
State of New-York	110	St. Nicholas	103
Commerce	113	Commonwealth	107
Broadway	180	Import. & Traders'	110¾

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	113	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bonds	102
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	116	Chi. & N. W. 1st s. new	132¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	130	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	105
Erie 1st, '58	112	Han. & St. Jo. 1sts	100
Erie 2ds, '79	108	Del., L. & W. 1sts	115
Erie 3ds, '63	107	Del., L. & W. 2ds	117¾
Erie 4ths, '76	120	Tol. & Wab. Ext	103
Erie, N. Y. & E. 1sts '71	113	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	86
Mich. C new 1sts, '83	133¾	Tol. & Wab. Int Bnds	90
Mich. S. seconds	100	Mil. & P. du Chien 1sts	116
Ind. Goshen L. &	103	Ital. & Chic. Ext	116
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S. F.	115	New J. C. 1sts	105
Chi. B. & Quincy	129	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	117
Chi. & T. 6s	120	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	114
Chi. & T. H. 1sts	110	Chi. & Alt. 1st	110
Chi. & T. H. 2ds. Pref	93	Chi. & Alt. S. F	100¾
Chi. & T. H. 2ds, Income	86	Chi. & Alt. Income	93
Chi. & N. W. S. F	110	Alton & G. W	100
Chi. & N. W. Extens	100		

The deposits made in the Treasury Office to-day on 6 ₩ cent. interest amount to $1,130,-925. It is understood that a curtailment of over $100,000,000 in the 5 ₩ cent. two years' Legal Tender Notes has been already made by the Treasury Department, and the process of canceling this species of Legal-Tender is still going on. The Secretary has determined to substitute, so far as actually required, a 6 ₩ cent. Legal-Tender issue, compounding the interest every six months, while the Notes are kept out, so as to give to the holders an average of 6½ ₩ cent. ₩ annum Currency interest on their investment. The Secretary also contemplates an issue of 7-30 ₩ cent. Treasury Bills, (not Legal Tender for their face,) having two or three years to run, and convertible at maturity into the Popular 5 cent. 10-40 years' Gold-bearing Stock of the United States at par.

We stated a few days since that Mr. VANDERBILT had sold his steamship property at and between New-York and Aspinwall, on the great California route, to a third party. This party, we now learn, have formed a corporation with a capital of $4,000,000—40,000 shares—the stock of which has been placed on the Stock Exchange list of dealings. It was called up this morning, and sold at 110@111@112 ₩ cent. Later in the forenoon, 120 ₩ cent. was bid on the Street. The capital, it will be observed, is the same as the Pacific Mail Company, on the Pacific side, with which the Atlantic line connects. The contract or understanding of Mr. VANDERBILT with the Pacific Mail continues until March of next year. The mutual interests of the new proprietary on the Atlantic side and of the Pacific Mail will run together until that time, and, after careful inquiry on the subject, we see no reason to anticipate a different order of business after that date. At the same time we deem it proper to add, that with so much Money and such large temptations to Stock gambling on both sides, there is no guaranty, eight or twelve months in advance, of what these great steamship corporations may do or may not in conflict or competition with each other. The California business on both sides is, at present, enormously profitable, and while the Pacific Corporation has gone up to 300 ₩ cent. on $4,000,000 of Capital, it is within the bounds of probability that the new Atlantic Corporation may gradually work up to 150 ₩ cent. on the same amount of Capital.

The following is the statement of the day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States: Total receipts, $8,438,-377 71, including for Customs $187,000; payments, $10,476,055 30; balance, $47,138,280 26; 10-40s, $2,160.

The Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of ten ₩ cent. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on the 1st of July next, free of Government tax.

The imports of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New-York for the week ending June 16, were to the value of $1,254,349, against $777,708 same week last year, and $944,653 the corresponding week of 1862. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION ENTERED. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	214	$60,710	1,037	$555,447	8	$2,709
Mf. of Cot'n	89	29,740	231	62,276	5	1,898
Mf. of Silk	128	130,979	188	267,484	3	4,605
Mf. of Flax	228	49,391	274	89,430	31	7,319
Miscellan's	29	8,900	75	9,862	1	283
Total	684	$279,120	1,785	$975,239	48	$16,811
		975,239				279,120
Total entered		$1,254,349		Total marketed		$295,931

The earnings of the New-York and Erie Railway for the month of

May, 1864	$1,052,292 62
May, 1863	848,782 00
Increase	$203,510 12

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY,
(Late Officers of the Park Bank,)
BANKERS,
30 WALL STREET,
In Rooms lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., U. S. Assistant Treasurer.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be drawn without previous notice, as with the City Banks.

Orders for the purchase or sale of UNITED STATES AND OTHER BONDS, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, GOLD, SILVER, and all kinds of Stocks, executed for the usual commission.

PARTICULAR attention paid to the collection of Notes, Checks, Bills of Exchange, &c., &c., on all accessible points of the United States and Canada. Checks for the proceeds will be sent to the owner's place of business without delay.

☞ FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, May 20, 1864.
This Bank has now on hand, for immediate delivery, an ample supply of U. S. 10-40 Bonds, with Coupons from March 1. Payment may be made in any funds current in this City. SAMUEL C. THOMPSON, President.

☞ THE ADVERTISER WISHES A SITUATION in some wholesale business, with a view of becoming a partner after acquaintance, and would in the mean time allow the party engaging him the use of from $25,000 to $50,000. Satisfactory references will be given as to character and capacity. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 17—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 31 bbls. Ashes, 21,974 bbls. Flour, 404 bbls. and 110 bags corn Meal, 112,973 bush. Wheat, 44,200 bushels Corn, 24,567 bush. Oats, 4,815 packages Provisions, and 1,104 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been in moderate request at $11 50 for Pots, and $13 25@$13 50 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is quiet at our quotations; Java at 49c. @50c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 41c.@43c.; Rio at 41c.@44c.; St. Domingo at 36c.@37c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Is in fair demand, at rising prices. Middlings at $1 48@$1 50 ₩ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 1,300 bales. Of prize Cotton, sales were made by auction, and Government account on Thursday, of 330 bags Sea Island at $1 97@$2 04; 133 bags do. stained at $1 30@$1 52; 83 bales Gulf at $1 40@$1 52; 15 bags Sea Island, 2 bags seed do., and 29 bags repacked at 71c.@$1 50 ₩ lb.

FISH—A moderate demand prevails for the principal kinds, at old prices.

FRUIT—Light sales have been reported since our last, including Layer Raisins at $4 85@$4 90, and Bunch do. at $4 25@$4 30 ₩ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in active request, partly to arrive, at a further advance of 10c.@15c. ₩ bbl., closing, however, less buoyantly. Sales since our last amount to 25,000 bbls., part to arrive, including Superfine State and Western at $7 75@$8 05; poor to choice Extra State at $8 15@$8 50, chiefly at $8 20@$8 30, including about 9,500 bbls. to arrive this month and in July and August; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $8 40@$8 65, the latter an extreme, ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western.....$7 75@$8 05
Extra State.....8 15@ 8 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c...8 20@10 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands 8 40@ 8 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.....8 70@10 00
Extra Genesee.....8 60@10 00
Poor to choice Extra Missouri.....8 70@11 25

Southern Flour active and advancing to-day. Sales since our last 2,800 bbls. at $8 25@$9 for poor to good, and $9 05@$11 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour favors sellers; sales 1,400 bbls. Extra, at $8 10@$9 75 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues in good demand, at $7 25@$8 25 ₩ bbl.; sales 400 bbls. Corn Meal is in good request, closing at $7 40 for Jersey and $7 75@$7 80 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; total sales, 250 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in less request to-day, opening a shade higher and closing a trifle lower, than yesterday. Sales have been made since our last of 181,000 bushels, chiefly to arrive, including Amber Western at $2@$2 02, the latter a fancy price; Red Western at $1 92@$1 97; Amber Ohio, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 90@$1 93; Milwaukee Club at $1 86@$1 91; Chicago Spring at $1 80@$1 90; Amber Jersey at $1 91 ₩ bushel. Corn continues unsettled with a moderate demand; sales since our last 48,500 bushels, part to arrive, at $1 45@$1 47, chiefly at $1 45 @$1 46 for Mixed Western, $1 42@$1 43 for unsound do., and $1 49@$1 50 for Yellow do. ₩ bushel. Rye is inactive and nominal. Oats are in moderate demand at uniform prices; we quote Canada at 99c.@ 91c.; Western at 91c.@93c., cash, afloat, and 93c. in store; State at 90c.@95c., cash, afloat, per bushel; Barley is dull and in demand at $1 60@$1 62½ ₩ bushel. The movements in Breadstuffs in Milwaukee, week ending with June 14, Messrs. JONES & Co. notice thus:—FLOUR—There has been an active demand during the past week for shipment and speculation, and prices have further improved 50c.@75c. ₩ bbl., and the stock has been much reduced. Holders are very firm, in view of the high prices of Wheat, and the offerings are light. The clearances since the opening of navigation are 204,417 bbls., as follows: To Buffalo, 74,042 bbls.; to Ogdensburg, 18,969 bbls.; to Canada, 32,023 bbls.; by Grand Trunk steamers, 25,548 bbls.; by Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad, 21,413 bbls.; other ports, 2,423 bbls. Receipts for week, 10,396 bbls., against 10,338 bbls. same time last year. Freights to New-York, all rail, $1 35 ₩ bbl. *Wheat*—Owing to the rapid advance, and great fluctuations in Gold during the past week, the market has been greatly excited, and the highest figures of the season have been reached. This afternoon with Gold reported at 197, the market closes very firm. No rain has fallen in this neighborhood during the week, and farmers are complaining of the drouth, and poor crop prospects; but from other sections the accounts are more favorable. Receipts for week, 403,700 bushels, against 410,193 bushels same time last year. The receipts since Jan. 1 aggregate 4,992,595 bushels. The shipments for week sum up 939,454 bushels, and since the opening of navigation 5,655,921 bushels, as follows: To Buffalo, 3,524,584 bushels; to Oswego, 331,727 bushels; to Canada, 1,034,447 bushels; to other ports, 165,163 bushels. The stock in store is estimated at about 1,000,000 bushels. We quote No. 1 Milwaukee Spring Wheat (the article which is sold and quoted in New-York as "Amber Green Bay" and "Amber Iowa") at $1 44@$1 45 on board; No. 2 do. at $1 38@$1 39. Oats quiet, at 72c. on board. Receipts for week, 41,770 bushels. Corn offered at $1 10 in store. Receipts for week, 40,571 bushels. Lake Freights steady, at 14c. on Wheat to Buffalo, and 20c. to Oswego."

HAY—North River continues in moderate request, at $1 25@$1 45 ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in moderate supply and demand, at 15c.@20c. for poor to prime, and 28c.@30c. for very choice. ₩ lb.

HIDES—Are quiet, but held firmly.

LEATHER—A good inquiry prevails for sole at

RETAILS—Are held with much firmness, but are less sought after.

MOLASSES—Is inactive at old quotations.

NAVAL STORES—Are in moderate demand, including Spirits Turpentine, at $1 06@$1 10 ₩ gallon. Tar at $14@$16 ₩ bbl. Resin at $12@$14 ₩ 280 lbs.

OILS—Have been in limited request at our quotations. Crude Whale at $1 22@$1 25; Crude Sperm, $1 95@$2; Bleached Winter Whale, $1 20@$1 35; Unbleached Sperm, $2@$2 05; Linseed, $1 50@$1 61; No. 1 Lard, $1 22@$1 25; Crude Petroleum, 48c.@ 46½c.; Refined Petroleum, 70c.@80c., free, and 68c. @70c., in bond, ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS.—Pork has been less active at less buoyant prices. Sales since our last, 7,200 bbls., in lots, at $37@$37 50 for New Mess, regular delivery; $37 75 for do. June delivery; $38 50@$38 75 for do., July delivery, buyer's option; $36 50@$37 for Prime Mess; $35@$35 50 for Thin Mess, and $30 50@ $31 25 for Prime. ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand, at 15c.@15½c., for Hams, and 12c.@12½c., for Shoulders, ₩ lb.; sales 180 pkgs. Bacon is in request at 13½c.@14½c., according to quality, ₩ lb.; sales 145 pkgs. Lard is buoyant to-day; sales, since our last, 3,100 lbs. and bbls., for immediate and future delivery, at 16c.@17c., ₩ lb. Beef is in good demand, and advancing; sales 12,000 bbls., at $22@ $24 for Extra Mess; $18 50@$21 50 for Plain Mess, ₩ bbl.; and Prime Mess, $29@31 ₩ tce. Beef Hams, $27 50 ₩ bbl.; sales 50 bbls. Butter is in moderate demand, at 28c.@35c. for poor to prime, and 38c.@40c. for very choice State; 25c.@33c. for common to choice Western, ₩ lb. Cheese is in request, mainly for export, at 10c.@18c. for common to choice, ₩ lb.

SEEDS—Are held firmly, but are inactive.

SPICES—Are in less demand, owing in part to the high claims of holders.

SUGARS—Continue in moderate request at steady prices. Sales, since our last, 285 hhds., including Porto Rico, at 18c.@18¾c., Cuba equal to 17¾c.@ 18¾c., and 156 boxes Havana, part at 16¾c.@17¾c. Refined Sugars continue in fair request at 19c.@ 24¾c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, since our last, 76,000 lbs., at 13c. @13½c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—Are less active, but very firm.

TOBACCO—Kentucky is firm at higher prices, with large transactions. Sales 1,117 hhds. Kentucky, at $11 25, and 78 cases Seed Leaf at 22c.@45c. case.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported since our last 3,600 bbls., in lots, at $1 42@$1 45, chiefly at $1 45, for State, and $1 45@$1 47, the latter an extreme rate for Western, ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market is quiet, but it exhibits more firmness to-day. For Liverpool the engagements included 2,400 bbls. Flour at 9d.@1s.; 30,000 bushels Wheat at 3¼d.@3¾d., in bulk and bags; 20 tuns Sperm Oil at 20s.; also, by steamer, 40 bales of Cotton at ¼d., and 500 boxes Cheese at 30s. For London, 4,200 bbls. Flour at 1s. 7½d.@1s. 9d.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Edinburgh	June 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	June 18	New-York	Southa'pton.
China	June 22	Boston	Liverpool.
Olympus	June 23	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washing'n	June 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Saxonia	June 25	New-York	Southa'pton.
Scotia	June 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	July 2	New-York	Southa'pton.
Pennsylvania	July 2	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Manch'st'r	July 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Washington	July 6	New-York	Havre.
Africa	July 6	Boston	Liverpool.
Sidon	July 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Bavaria	July 9	New-York	Southa'pton.
America	July 16	New-York	Southa'pton.
Germania	July 23	New-York	Southa'pton.
New-York	July 30	New-York	Southa'pton.
Berussia	July 6	New-York	Southa'pton.

FROM EUROPE.

Pennsylvania	June 7	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	June 8	Southampton	New-York.
City of Manch'st'r	June 8	Liverpool	New-York.
North American	June 8	Liverpool	Quebec.
City of Cork	June 11	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	June 11	Liverpool	Boston.
Sidon	June 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Berussia	June 14	Southampton	New-York.
City of London	June 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	June 21	Liverpool	New-York.
Louisiana	June 21	Liverpool	New-York.
America	June 22	Southampton	New-York.
Asia	June 25	Liverpool	Boston.
Germania	June 28	Southampton	New-York.
New-York	July 6	Southampton	New-York.
Bremen	July 20	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Aug. 3	Southampton	New-York.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

Corsica, June 18.....New-York.....Havana, via Nassau.

European Mails.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent, by the *Edinburgh*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for the German States, by the *Bremen*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

For New-Orleans, &c.

The mails for Havana and Nassau, by the *Corsica*, will close on Saturday, at 11 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	3:00 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4:30 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	1:30 P. M.
North Mails close at	3 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
North Mail, Way, at	3:00 P. M.
South Mail at	4:30 A. M. and 6 and 10 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted,) closing at 5:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y

DE COMEAU & STERLING,
No. 30 Broadway, New-York,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
SALTED SHEEP SKINS—Splits, Fleshes and Roans.
SHELLAC—English, Native and Garnet.
VERDIGRIS—Extra Dry Narbonne.
HATTERS' LEATHER.
BOOKBINDERS' LEATHER.
BOOT AND SHOE LININGS.
HOOP SKIRT LEATHER.
DYE STUFFS, &c. &c.

BELGIUM.
TO THE GLASS TRADE AND IMPORTERS OF GLASS.
The Company Anonyme of Herbatte-Lez, at Namur, Belgium, are patented manufacturers of crystals, half-crystals and globes for Petroleum Lamps.

$36.—LABOR AND FUEL SAVING MACHINES for smoothing clothes; one man can do the work of six hands for travelling habits and families. J. G. WEST, Nos. 3 and 10 Liberty-place, New-York, near the New-York Post-office. Discount to agents.

LADIES AND GENTS SILK AND LINEN Lpocket handkerchiefs, embroidered and plain.
LOCKWOOD, TUTTLE & MILLER,
No. 616 Broadway.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, June 16, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and fifty ($150) each.

GEO. G. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New-York, April 18, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and seventy dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15¾ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 26th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 69 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

WANTED.—IF YOU WANT TO GET THE BIG bounties paid in the army and navy, call at No. 97 West-st., corner of Albany, and see for yourselves. Also, wanted fifty men for short whaling voyages.
JAMES & CO.

C. L. MORSE, SUBSTITUTE BROKER, NO. 185 67TH-AV.—Substitutes furnished for any district in the City or State, on the shortest notice.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—Speed the Plow.

WINTER GARDEN—Twice Married—The Diavolo.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Aladdin; or, The Wonderful Lamp.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Our American Cousin At Home.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Bee Dengnio, A Love Story.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Miss Major Pauline Quesmann, German Arabian Giant, French Giant, Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, Infant Drummer, &c., at all hours; Harrison, Comic Singer and Tyrolean Whistler, at 3 and 7½ P. M.

IRVING HALL—Stereoptikon.

MRS. HOLMAN'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC—(No. 120 Broadway)—Bohemian Girl.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—New Programme of Magic.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning issue, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$8 00

Including Sunday morning edition, $10.

The Semi-Weekly Times.

One copy 1 year.....$3 00 | Five copies 1 year.. 12 00
Three copies 1 year.. 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year....20 00

The Weekly Times.

One copy 1 year.....$2 00 | Five copies 1 year.. 8 00
Three copies 1 year.. 3 00 | Ten copies 1 year....15 00

And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.

Twenty copies 1 year.....25 00

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Fresh Names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club Rates.

Payment invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To the person sending us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices as early as hour in the day as possible. If received after 3½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news this morning is of a very definite and satisfactory character. Gen. Grant's rapid movement to the south side of the James River, has already brought forth very important results. Gen. Smith, who moved on Wednesday morning, at 2 A. M., attack Petersburgh met the enemy in their works and after a severe fight, lasting, with interruptions, until dark that evening, he succeeded in carrying the two principal lines of works in front of that city, capturing from three to four hundred prisoners and sixteen cannon. This important success put the city at once under our guns, and compelled the enemy to evacuate it, which they did, moving westward across the Appomattox. The place had been defended by Beauregard and Wise. In the action the colored division of Gen. Hinks took a prominent part, displaying the greatest gallantry. They stormed the strongest portion of the rebel line, took many prisoners and six of the sixteen guns. Gen. Smith publicly thanked them for their essential service. By dark of Wednesday, Gen. Hancock had formed a junction with Smith, and the whole army was across the James, and rapidly moving forward. The latest information is up to noon of Thursday, at which time a report had reached Bermuda Landing that our troops were in actual occupation of Petersburgh. The same day Gen. Butler ascertained that the rebel works in his front were abandoned, and he immediately advanced upon the Richmond and Petersburgh Railroad and commenced its destruction.

From Gen. Sherman there is nothing new.

We have just received the details of the late expedition under Gen. Steele. An advance thrown out on the 5th destroyed the Rienzi and Danville Railroad, and rejoined the main column on the 8th inst. On the 10th inst., our cavalry, while moving in the direction of Hanovertown, met a body of the enemy and drove them back. They soon returned, however, heavily reinforced, and a few hours the entire force, both infantry and cavalry, were engaged. The negro troops are said to have fought with great desperation, and through their efforts our troops were enabled to keep up the fight until they reached Memphis. A body of 1,600 infantry, which had been cut off and supposed to have been captured, were defended by a negro force of about two hundred, and arrived safely at Collierville. Our loss is estimated at 125 negro troops killed, and fourteen pieces of artillery.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday a resolution was offered directing the Secretary of the Navy to transmit to the Senate copies of the proceedings of the Naval Court Martial, in the case of C. W. Scofield, Naval Contractor. The bill for the speedy punishment of guerrillas as was called up but no action was taken. The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Tariff Bill. At the evening session a report was received from the committee on the disagreeing votes on the bill to equalize the pay of the soldiers of the army of the United States, which was agreed to, after which the consideration of the Tariff Bill was resumed.

In the House of Representatives, a communication was read from the Secretary of War, detailing events in connection with the capture of Petersburgh and in which he gives the negro troops the credit of having done the hardest fighting. The statement was received with applause. A bill was reported providing for the establishment of Boards of Commissioners in certain defined districts, to adjudicate claims for property destroyed or injured by the armies of the United States, the amounts awarded to be paid thereafter by Congressional appropriation. The evening session was occupied in the consideration of district affairs.

GENERAL NEWS.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the rear of the second floor of the large six-story building Nos. 7 and 9 Mott-street, near Chatham, owned, and occupied principally, by Messrs. Pomeroy & Schenck, feather-bed manufacturers. Owing to the highly combustible nature of the contents, the flames spread with great rapidity, and the entire structure was soon destroyed. The aggregate loss is estimated at over $75,000; partially insured. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Transactions in Produce and Merchandise, yesterday, were on a less extensive scale—the speculative demand having partially subsided, in view of the highly favorable war news, and its depressing influence on the Gold and Exchange markets. The official contradiction, published in yesterday's Times, of the sinister reports of breaks in the Erie Canal, also helped to check speculation, especially in Breadstuffs, prices of which generally closed with a downward tendency. Provisions were also heavy at the close. Whisky and Cotton were higher and excited. Freights were quiet, but rates were quoted firmer. The changes in other branches of trade were not remarkably important.

The Stock Market was again dull yesterday, except on U. S. 15-20 years' Bonds, which were in demand at 106 per cent. The Secretary of the Treasury awarded $40,000,000 U. S. 6 per cents. of 1881, at 104 per cent. and upwards. Gold fell to 195½@196 per cent. Money 6@7 per cent.

The Rebel Workers in New-York.

Our thoroughly trustworthy Paris correspondent, "Malakoff," in his letter published yesterday, has the following statement:

"The Secessionists are constantly gaining ground in their attempts at corrupting and controlling the City of New-York. They have collected there enough money and men of talent to be able to pursue their work systematically. *Agents have gone from here to work in from England for the purpose, and they profess to have money enough to control, through the press and otherwise, one-half the population of the city.* It is these agents also who are filling the European press with false reports on the progress of the war and on the situation of affairs at the North."

That there is and long has been a thoroughly systematized plan of converting New-York City into a rebel foothold is no secret. The assumption of the Southern conspirators before the war was that this Metropolis would abet, if not actually join, their movement. The extraordinary telegraphic message sent by Fernando Wood, then Mayor, to Toombs, regretting his inability to prevent the Federal Government from stopping the shipment of arms to the South, and his message to the Common Council presenting considerations why this City should declare its independence of the State and of the Federal Government, were simply the out-croppings of a secret understanding between certain Democratic leaders in this city and Democratic leaders South. The subsequent attempted correspondence of Lamar, of Georgia, with Fernando Wood, (cut short by its capture,) on improving the facilities for blockade running; the declaration of Lord Lyons in his famous home dispatch, that certain "leaders of the Conservative party" had called upon him in this city, and solicited him not to press foreign intervention until they got into power, when "they would be disposed to accept an offer of mediation if it appeared to be the only means of putting a stop to hostilities;" and the New-York riots last Summer, all indicate the same common design.

We have always regarded it as unfortunate that these riots were not subjected to a regular and thorough investigation. It is morally certain that they sprang from a deliberate plot, devised and managed by men of talent who did not appear on the scene. Their exceeding suddenness, without a single premonitory symptom apparent to the public eye, evinced that they were not generated spontaneously, but were an artificial product. Their methodical line of procedure clearly betokened a preconcerted arrangement to get complete control of the City, and inaugurate revolution. There is a secret history of that extraordinary episode in our City life which ought, at any pains or expense, to have been brought to light. It would have helped vastly to a better understanding of the character, and the power, of the alliance here existing with the "Confederacy."

So far as regards the work of these Northern traitors in "filling the European press with false reports," as mentioned by our correspondent, we are comparatively indifferent. It was well enough, perhaps, for Gen. Dix to summon to his presence, as he did a day or two ago, Scoville, correspondent of the London *Standard*, and warn him against continuing to fill his letters with such atrocious lies concerning the war and the Government. The consignment of the writer to Fort Lafayette as a rebel agent, any of these fine mornings, would be no more than his just desert. Yet we confess that we are not much disturbed by this system of lying against the Union cause. The simple truth is that Europeans want to be lied to on this subject; and what they want they will have—if not from one source then from another. They feed on lies as asses on the east wind; and the supply will always equal the demand. Be it so. It is useless to worry about it. *Populus vult decipi; decipiatur.* So long as the deception does not work out into any positive action, it can do us no real harm. Results, in their own good time, will vindicate us. So far as this deception does lead to positive action by inducing a breach of neutrality in any shape, we have our remedy. If done by direct intervention, that remedy is war, which no European nation, however deceived, dare think of in connection with the United States. If done by fitting out vessels of war against our commerce, the remedy will be a future indemnification for all damage inflicted, for which we can afford to wait, as we are masters of the future. At this stage of the war, Europeans may believe or disbelieve what they please; we have no favors to ask.

But the business of these Confederate workers in New-York City is something more than to bamboozle Europe. They spend a great deal more money, and do a great deal more work, in schemes to weaken the Government here at home. Their efforts are unremitting to raise the price of gold, to damage the national credit, to discourage enlistments, to produce distrust and division, and by every mode to keep up the most effectual "fire in the rear" possible. We have seen their tracks in the past, leading in all directions. We shall see their tracks during this Presidential canvass thicker than ever. Secessionists everywhere recognize that this Summer is the crisis of their fate. They will everywhere put forth a new and desperate energy—whether in fighting, or lying, or intriguing. Those who are amongst us will require closer vigilance. This vigilance should be exercised not only by the Government, but by all true men. "Malakoff" says that "the Secessionists of Paris talk of New-York and of their operations there exactly as if the place belonged to them." It must be proved by the unceasing watchfulness and activity of the loyal part of our citizens that the place does not belong to Jeff. Davis, nor any of his accursed train.

In our own opinion the hearts of the great majority of our people have at no time for the last two years been so firmly on the side of the Government as now. The success of our arms since Lieut.-Gen. Grant was given the chief command, has had a marked effect in clearing up misapprehension, and in inspiring faith. Under the wonderfully increased activity of business, the almost unprecedented prosperity which now exists in every line of industry, this war has almost ceased to produce a sense of hardship, or to be a trial of patience. In spite of all the plotting here of the retainers of the Confederacy, and of all the malign influence of former political associations, this City can be carried for Abraham Lincoln next November if the Union party will but thoroughly organize and faithfully act. There is no better way, there is, indeed, no other way to vindicate it from the vile claim of being under the control of traitors. Crush Copperheadism at our pol's; with it will vanish the last suspicion that New-York is a disloyal City, and the last hope that it can ever be made so.

The New City Reform.

Amid the absorbing interest in the progress of the war the public have hardly had leisure to notice a great and beneficent work of peace that has been going on in our City. The "Citizens' Association," it will be remembered, was founded by some of our most eminent citizens, during the past year, for the purpose of securing a pure, efficient and economical City Government. Their labors in Albany to reduce the tax-levy, during the last Winter, are well known to the public. Beside this, they have already formed a large and permanent organization in the various Wards of the City, in order to present candidates of honesty and character, who, if elected, will benefit the community instead of robbing it. Each Ward is to have an executive Committee of 100 persons, representing all classes and conditions within it; of this number each election district will furnish 8 or 9 who will again subdivide the district into blocks, and whose duty it will be to visit every voter, and thus influence him to join the Association or elect its candidates. In this way each Ward will be thoroughly organized, every voter will be known, and the members of the Association will attend the polls, so as to prevent all illegal voting. When this organization is fully completed through the city, there will be some two thousand persons engaged, without regard to politics, in securing the election of honest, upright and competent men for the various offices of our Municipal Government. There will be then a mighty organized force in New-York whose aim is honesty, purity and justice in our municipal affairs. The reform movement, which has made so many spasmodic efforts during the last fifteen years, will then be warmly supported by the masses of intelligent mechanics and small property holders, who see in it the lightening of their burdens and taxes, and it will be pecuniarily propped up by the wealthy classes, who will have learnt by bitter experience that such a movement is absolutely necessary for their interests.

But more than this; the association is determined that the source of all power in this community, the people themselves, shall be educated up to the feeling of the necessity of a cheap and good City Government. They are accordingly employing lecturers to go about among the working classes in many Wards, and instruct them in some of the foundation principles of political economy. These gentlemen will demonstrate to the poor laboring men that every new "job" which plunders the City treasury, every act of corruption which wastes the public money, every bribe, and speculation, and bargain, which consumes the income of the City, is not so much money taken out of the pockets of the rich, to fill the purses of these jobbers and corrupt officials, but is in fact so much directly robbed from the scanty earnings of the poor. The laborers themselves must pay in increased rents of tenement houses, in the heightened prices depending upon rents, of groceries and provisions, for every Aldermanic job and swindle and corrupt bargain. They will be taught that increased taxes weigh heaviest of all on the poor, though they do not pay them directly, for the landlord, whose profit is consumed by taxation, must demand a higher rent from his tenant. Every grocer, every butcher, every petty hardwareman, or clothier or shoemaker, or provision-dealer, must charge the poor a higher price for his goods, when the City Fathers have wasted the public money. The association will teach the laboring community that nobody is so much interested as they in cheap government. They will hold meetings for the voters of the ward—they will send agents to each person whom they can approach—they will scatter pamphlets urging the importance of a pure, economical and efficient City Administration. Something of the power of these old jobbers and party tricksters, in every ward, will be broken—new men will come forward, supported by honest constituents, and pledged to a course of honor and decency. If they are false to their trust, the great association of honest citizens behind them, who are at length organized as a power, will summarily displace them, and put in yet again better men.

Were this important movement merely left to the desires and interests of the people, without any permanent organization, or without some practical and influential men to steadily guide it through all the varying phases of popular feeling, we should dispair of its success. This community have abundantly shown that no pecuniary interest or deep moral feeling could long unite them in any measure for municipal reform. The reformers have always been tired out long before the jobbers and the peculators; and popular indignation, and desire of improvement have been no match in the long run for the intrigue and cunning and persistent rascality of the plunderers of the public purse.

But now at last honesty has become organized; reform has its practical leaders and efficient committees and paid agents. It has the pecuniary means, moreover, to frame all the machinery of politics; it has men of the highest talents and executive ability guiding it, who are determined that at whatever cost, or labor, and through however many years, it must succeed in rooting out the open corruptions of our City administration, and putting in honest and upright office-holders. With such an object, with men of high character at the head, and with persistence and determination, we have no doubt that this most beneficent movement for the improvement of the City, will finally succeed.

The Latest Army Operations.

Operations have been commenced in earnest south of the James. The entire army under Gen. Grant has made a safe and speedy crossing, in compact order, and at a point almost within sight of what must be the scene at last of a stupendous and decisive struggle.

Discarding a premature telegram, announcing the entry of Gen. W. F. Smith into Petersburgh on Thursday, we find in the official dispatches addressed to the War Office sufficient evidence of successes achieved to silence even the most persistent cavilers. Gen. Smith appears to have led the advance from the south bank of the James, having started direct for Petersburgh, with 15,000 men, at early dawn on Wednesday morning. By 4 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, Smith had carried a line of intrenchments at a place named Beatty's House, the colored troops being conspicuous for the dash and gallantry with which they assaulted and carried the rebel works. At this time Hancock's Corps was within three miles of Smith, and was hurrying forward to his support. Before, however, any assistance had arrived the gallant Eighteenth had carried the enemy's principal line in front of Petersburgh, and before night had closed in, on Wednesday, Gen. Smith had gained a position commanding Petersburgh, two miles from the town, and had captured thirteen cannon, several stand of colors, and between three and four hundred prisoners.

The dawn of Thursday found the gallant Hancock on the ground. As early as 8 o'clock in the morning he had taken up a position on the left of Gen. Smith, and what the result of that day's operations must have been is summed up in the simple report from Pitkin, that Petersburgh, on Thursday, was in possession of our forces.

It is presumed, and evidently on reasonable ground, that the defence of Petersburgh was mainly left to Beauregard's keeping, and that Lee's army had not come up before the place was stormed by Smith—so effectually had the rebel commander-in-chief been deceived as to the end and bearing of Grant's movement from the line of the Chickahominy.

While Gens. Smith and Hancock were thus employed at Petersburgh, Butler's command around Bermuda Hundred, having found its immediate front relieved of the presence of the enemy, pressed forward at once to the line of the Richmond and Petersburgh Railroad, the destruction of which was in active progress at the date of the last report.

A subdued coloring is thrown over the report by the repetition of the Richmond newspaper statements as to reverses suffered by Gen. Sheridan at the hands of Fitzhugh Lee and Hampton; but the statements in question are too indefinite to be accepted without an ample allowance for the habitual exaggerations of the Richmond press.

The conduct of the colored troops in the assault at Petersburgh receives the same emphatic commendation from Gen. Smith which is awarded to the behavior of the black regiments under Sturgis in the reports of his disastrous expedition, which are given in other columns. These brave fellows, it will be seen by comparing the two reports, (from the West and from Virginia,) are credited not simply with dash, and daring, but with nerve, steadiness, tenacity of purpose, and an appreciation of duty, in an untoward crisis, which would have done high honor to their superiors. "They were the last to give way," says the report from Sturgis. "The hardest fighting was done by the black troops," says the dispatch to Secretary Stanton, *Palma qui meruit*. Let them share the honors where it is their due.

From Gen. Sherman's army there is nothing new to report. No serious engagement has taken place since the date of his last dispatch.

Postage on Manuscripts.

The amended Postal Law, which went into effect last July, prescribes (section 24) "that book manuscripts and corrected proofs, passing between authors and publishers, may pass at the rates of printed matter." The intent of this provision is clear: It is that all manuscripts, intended for publication, and containing no private communication, shall pass through the mails at printed rates. The object of the law is evident: It was to secure to the department the profit of carrying these manuscripts, a great proportion of which, if subject to letter postage, would go by express. For months, such manuscripts sent to magazines and newspapers went at this rate; but of late the Post-office Department, as is shown by the following official notice, has taken a different view of this provision:

The 24th section of the Postal Law of 1863, authorising Book Manuscripts to be sent at printed rates of postage, cannot be so construed as to include articles for Newspapers and Magazines, but must be confined to Book Manuscripts alone. I am, etc.,

ST. JOHN B. L. SKINNER,
Acting First Asst. Postmaster-General.

The absurdity of this decision is shewn by the fact that there never in a year pass through the mails one hundred manuscripts which the Department recognizes as "Book Manuscripts." In nine cases out of ten such manuscripts are above the weight (four pounds) which can be sent by mail. In nineteen cases out of twenty, manuscripts of this kind are handed to the publishers by the authors.

Another paragraph of the law (section 26) provides that, "if any matter on which by law the postage is required to be prepaid at the mailing office shall reach its destination without such prepayment, double the prepaid rate shall be charged and collected on delivery." Now, suppose that a manuscript weighing sixteen ounces is sent to the editor of a periodical. The postage, at "printed rates," is eight cents; at "letter rates," ninety-six cents. The author prepays eight cents; the editor must either refuse to receive it, or must pay $1 84 additional. As some scores of such manuscripts are sent every day to the editor of every prominent periodical, he must decline to receive them. In fact, since this absurd decision has been made, it has been found necessary to announce that no manuscripts upon which extra postage is charged will be taken from the Post-office. The consequence will be that these manuscripts will find their way in the end to the Dead Letter Office at Washington. That office will write sundry letters respecting them, and in the end will get its labor for its pains.

Still the decision of Mr. Skinner must for the present stand as the true intepretation of the law. Those who write to newspapers and other periodicals should, therefore, avoid the mails when possible. When they must send by mail they must pay regular letter postage; that is, three cents for every half ounce.

The Health of Gen. Scott—His Departure for West Point.—Gen. Scott attained on Monday last his 78th year, and it will be gratifying to his fellow countrymen to know that he enjoys excellent health and spirits. The General has just completed the Memoirs of his Life, and has given them out for publication, contracting that they must be ready for issue early in July. Messrs. Sheldon & Co. are the publishers. The work is anxiously awaited by the public. The General left his apartments at Delmonico's last week, proceeding to Cozzens' Hotel, at West Point, where he proposes spending the Summer months. He continues to take his usual daily drives, and, advanced in years as he is, appears as erect and as soldierly as when he led his triumphant troops to the gates of Mexico.

Death of Sergt. Parkhurst.—In the list of killed of the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment, published the other day in the Times, occurs the name Sergt. F. A. Parkhurst, of Company K, who fell bravely in the ranks in that terrible conflict which reduced the numbers of the regiment from 500 to 160, on the memorable first days of June. Sergt. Parkhurst was the husband of Mrs. Parkhurst, the musical composer. This lady supports herself and daughter by her musical compositions, and several of her ballad pieces have attained much popularity.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

The Laboratory of the Washington Arsenal Destroyed—Eighteen Persons Killed, and Many Injured.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Friday, June 17.

There was a terrible explosion to-day at 12 o'clock in the laboratory of the United States Arsenal in this city, by which seventeen working girls lost their lives and several more were badly injured. The building in which the explosion took place is a one-story brick, divided off into four rooms, and runs east and west. Those girls who were employed in the east rooms of the laboratory mostly escaped by jumping from windows and running through doors, but those in rooms fronting on the west nearly all were killed by the explosion or burnt to death. Most of the bodies were charred to shapeless, smoking crisp, and it was necessary to remove them on boards from the ruins, as they could not otherwise be carried.

By a strange coincidence, just before the explosion occurred, a letter was read to these girls acknowledging the receipt of $170 contributed by them for the erection of a monument to the victims of an almost similar catastrophe at Pittsburgh last year.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

A terrible explosion occurred at the Washington Arsenal to-day a few minutes before 12 o'clock. It seems that some red stars for fireworks had been made, and set out on black pans to dry. They could not stand a temperature of more than 200 degrees, and under the hot sun soon reached that. One of the stars ignited, which set the remainder off, exploding the laboratory. The occupants of the building were all females. Upon the explosion a terrible scene was witnessed. In the yard there were about 1,200 men and 300 women at work, a number of whom were burned and bruised in endeavoring to get away. The alarm was immediately given, and after the fire was extinguished a search for bodies was commenced.

Eighteen bodies have thus far been taken out of the ruins, burned to a crisp. It was impossible to recognize them.

Eight females were taken out in a sad condition and placed in the hospital.

The scene at the yard was of the most heart-rending description.

The parents of many of those at work in the building and the yard rushed to the scene of the disaster to make inquiries after the safety of their children, but the names of all who have perished cannot be ascertained until a call of the roll can be made and those who have been saved are assembled together.

Maj. Symmons, military storekeeper, was in the building at the time with several other gentlemen, and states that after the powder on the benches caught, the fire spread down rapidly, blinding the girls and setting fire to their clothes. Many of them ran to the windows wrapped in flames and in this way communicated the fire to the dresses of others.

The nineteen dead bodies taken out were so terribly charred as to be almost beyond identification. Three more are mortally injured, and there are fifteen or twenty with severe contusions. Special care was taken to prevent the fire from reaching the large magazines, in which several tons of powder are constantly kept; for had the flames reached this building, the loss of life would have been fearful, as several hundred persons were in the immediate vicinity. While the firemen were engaged in pouring their streams upon the building in which the explosion occurred, another explosion took place in the ruins, but which only resulted in throwing up into the air some of the burning timbers.

Quite a number were injured in jumping from the windows, but the majority of those who escaped in this way immediately ran off in all directions, which renders it difficult to tell who perished and who escaped. One young woman had an arm broken in jumping from the window. Three boys are missing, and it is feared they perished in the building.

Only two bodies have been identified, those of Iona Conner and Margaret Horan. Seventeen is the number killed—all charred remains. Four others are badly injured, namely Mr. Moulton Clark, Miss McElveen, Elizabeth Hunt and Anna Bacon.

An inquest was held to-night, and the following is a portion of the verdict given by the jury: They are of opinion that Superintendent Brown was guilty of most culpable carelessness and neglect in placing highly inflamable substances so near a building filled with human beings, indicating a most reckless disregard of life, which should be severely rebuked by the Government.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Washington, Friday, June 17.

THE CASE OF MR. SCOFIELD.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, (Union,) presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to transmit to the Senate copies of the proceedings and findings in the case of C. W. Scofield, Naval Contractor, before the Naval Court-martial, now or lately in session in the City of New-York.

PUNISHMENT OF GUERRILLAS.

The bill for the more speedy punishment of guerrillas was called up by Mr. Wilson.

Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) opposed it as being repugnant to the Constitution and laws. He held that Congress had no power to extend the jurisdiction of a court-martial.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, (Union,) said Mr. Davis was arguing against a principle which the bill did not enunciate. He read from the amended laws to show that in times of war it was competent for the Commanding General to carry into effect the sentences of courts-martial, and this bill merely defined the crimes for which guerrillas may be punished by the Commanding General.

Mr. Davis rose to reply, but the morning hour expiring, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the regular order, the Tariff Bill, the Senate being as in committee of the whole.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Amendments were adopted taxing clove stems 10 cents per pound, and reducing tariff on licorice paste or in rolls from 12 to 10 cents per pound, and on oil of cloves from $6 to $3 per pound; on strychnine in salts, $1 50 per pound.

An amendment was adopted fixing the tariff on hatters' furs, not on the skin, and dressed furs on the skin, at 20 per cent. ad valorem; on furs on the skin, undressed, 10 per centum ad valorem.

An amendment was adopted to the Finance Committee's amendment fixing a duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem on all philosophical apparatus and instruments imported for the use of any society incorporated for philosophical, literary or religious purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for the use, or by the order of any college, academy, school or seminary of learning in the United States.

Section 18 was agreed to, after an ineffectual attempt of Mr. Ten Eyck to retain the House provisions, excepting raw or manufactured silk, as follows: That on and after the day and year this act shall take effect there shall be levied, collected and paid on all goods, wares and merchandise of the growth or produce of countries east of the Cape of Good Hope, except raw cotton, a duty of ten per centum ad valorem in addition to the duty imposed on any such articles when imported directly from the places of their growth or production.

On motion of Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, (Union,) the committee's amendment taxing foreign wool of the value of thirteen cents or less per pound three cents, was disagreed to, and the House provision for the same duty on wool of the value of twelve cents per pound or less was adhered to.

Mr. Collamer, of Vermont, (Union,) opposed the Finance Committee's amendment in reference to imported secured wool, giving many statistics to show the importance of encouraging the wool-growing interests of our own country. He said 71,000,000 pounds of wool were imported into the United States last year, costing an average of 17 cents per pound, which was just one cent below the minimum price in our scale regulating the duties. On all wool below 18 cents the duty was 5 per cent. ad valorem, and it is only on wool above that that any rate per pound was imposed, and that was 3 cents per pound up to the value of 24 cents, and above that value of 9 cents per pound. Hence of the 71,000,000 pounds imported, no less than 61,000,000 were under the value of 18 cents per pound, and we derived less than a half million of dollars in duties from the whole 71,000,000 pounds, and in addition, as one of the effects of the demand being so largely supplied from abroad, there remains in the hands of the wool growers of our country nearly one-half of their past year's clip.

The clause was finally modified by the consent of the Chairman of the Finance Committee, Mr. Fessenden, and reads as follows:

"That wool which shall be imported secured shall pay, in addition to the duties herein provided, four times the amount of such duties."

The duty on hemp or jute carpeting was decreased from 6 to 6¼ cents per yard.

At 4:30 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Fessenden, the Senate took a recess until 7 o'clock.

A long debate ensued upon Mr. Sherman's proposition, but it was finally agreed to.

Mr. Morgan moved to amend the nineteenth section, so that it will read as follows: That all goods and merchandise which may be in the public stores or bonded warehouse on the day and year this act shall take effect, shall be subject to no other duty, upon the entry thereof for consumption, than if the same were imported respectively after that day; and in all cases where the duty, by virtue of the act of April, 1864, exceed the duties under this act, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to refund the excess.

Mr. Hale said this was the most unwise legislation he had ever heard proposed. All legislative action of a general character must in some individual cases be oppressive; but it was the height of folly to say that Congress was to rectify all the errors it had done in the past. To do so would cost more than to carry on the war.

The amendment was rejected by a vote of 23 Yeas against 8 Nays.

The President pro tem submitted a letter from the Secretary of War in answer to a resolution, with the estimates of the Quartermaster General for the transportation of Government supplies during the current year, as follows:

By the Platte County Railroad to Fort Leavenworth, $6,500.

From Fort Leavenworth via Fort Kearney westward, $1,548,000.

Via Fort Kearney westward, $378,000.

Other freight from Fort Leavenworth $50,000.

Mr. Sprague moved to strike out the tax of two cents per pound on raw or unmanufactured cotton, which was disagreed to.

Mr. Harris offered an amendment proposing to admit casks, barrels and carboys of American manufacture, any such having been sent out and filled with American products, shall return free of duty.

The section on salt was, on motion of Mr. Foster, amended, so as to tax foreign salt in sacks, barrels, and other packages, 20, instead of 25 cents, and in bulk, 15 instead of 20 cents per 100 pounds.

An amendment of Mr. Sumner, requiring samples of goods in foreign invoices to be deposited with Consuls, that they may be compared therewith, was adopted.

An amendment of Mr. Harris was adopted, making the duty on brimstone, crude and in rolls, one cent per pound, instead of six and ten dollars per ton as in the House bill.

The bill as amended was then read three times and passed by a vote of ayes, 22; nays, 5.

Nays—Messrs. Buckalew, Hendricks, McDougall, Powell and Richardson.

The Senate at ten minutes to twelve adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

THE SOLDIERS' PAY BILL.

Mr. Wilson, from the Conference Committee on the disagreeing votes on the bill to equalize the pay of the soldiers of the army of the United States made a report which was agreed to.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The consideration of the Tariff bill was then resumed, and the various amendments made in the Committee of the Whole, agreed to.

The bill was then reported to the Senate.

Mr. Morgan, of New-York, (Union,) hoped the House provision of 25 cents on teas, without the additional ad valorem tax of 10 per cent. would be retained in the bill.

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, (Union,) moved that the Senate now concur in the Finance Committee's amendments, which was agreed to—yeas 22, nays 12, so that the tariff on tea stands at 25 cents per pound, as in the original bill.

Mr. Ramsey, of Minnesota, (Union,) moved to decrease the duty on railroad iron to 60 instead of 70 cents per 100 pounds. Which was agreed to—yeas 19, nays 17.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Union) offered an amendment exempting goods on which duties were paid on the 30th of April, 1864, and extending the time to the 1st of May, 1864, for the withdrawal of goods in bond under the resolution of April 29, 1864, to increase temporarily the duties on imports.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Friday, June 17.

WAR NEWS IN THE HOUSE.

The Speaker caused to be read to the House a communication from the Secretary of War, detailing recent events in connection with the capture of Petersburgh, and in which it is stated the hardest fighting was done by the colored troops. (Applause.)

Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) expressed a hope that certain gentlemen would now withdraw their slander on colored troops.

The House, in accordance with a previous order, proceeded to a consideration of private bills.

CLAIMS FOR WAR LOSSES.

Mr. Hale, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) from the Committee on Claims, reported the bill providing for the establishment of Boards of Commissioners in certain defined districts, to adjudicate claims for property destroyed or injured by the armies of the United States, the amounts awarded to be paid thereafter by Congressional appropriation. The Commissioners are prohibited from taking cognizance of any claims for the loss of slaves, and all persons who have taken part in the rebellion, and given it aid and comfort, are excluded from the benefit of this act.

After debate, Mr. Fenton, of New-York, offered a substitute providing for the appointment of three Commissioners, a Solicitor and a Marshal to constitute one board only. This was rejected. The question was stated on ordering the bill to a third reading, when, 4:30 having arrived, the House took a recess till 7:30.

EVENING SESSION.

[Note.—The name of Mr. Miller, of Pennsylvania, was accidentally omitted in the published vote on the proposed constitutional amendment to abolish Slavery. He voted in the negative.]

DISTRICT AFFAIRS.

The House proceeded to the consideration of District of Columbia business.

The House considered the Senate bill to incorporate a new street railroad company in Washington. The Committee for the District of Columbia recommended striking out the clause providing that no regulation shall be made excluding persons from the cars on account of color.

Mr. Morris, of Ohio, (Dem.,) moved a new sentence: "But the company may place cars on the road, indorsed on the outside, 'White persons admitted.'" [Laughter.]

Mr. Price, of Iowa, (Union,) moved, in addition, "if they are all sober." [Laughter.]

This was agreed to.

Mr. Eldridge desired to know if that admitted white men if sober and negroes if drunk.

A Voice—Of course it does.

Mr. Morris' amendment, as amended by Mr. Price, was rejected—ayes 16, nays not counted.

On voting to strike out, as recommended by the committee, no quorum voted, and there was a call of the House.

The bill was laid over for the present.

Several bills concerning the District of Columbia were passed.

At 9 o'clock the House adjourned.

From St. Domingo.

Capt. REARDS, of the Hamburg bark *Hermann & Molly*, from the city, arrived last night, bringing advices to May 31.

The revolution was still progressing with savage hate. The great Monte Christi expedition had at last effected a landing at Manzanillo Bay, after some resistance and a loss of about 100 men in killed and wounded. The Spaniards did not make any prisoners, nor is it known that any of the Dominicans were killed.

The whole grand affair of the taking of Monte Christi amounts, in a strategic point of view, to about the same as one hundred thousand men taking possession of Governor's Island, in New-York harbor, and to consider the whole United States conquered.

The market is glutted with American provisions and lumber. At the same time marketing and vegetables of the country are enormously high, as nothing is brought in from beyond a mile outside the walls of the city.

The rainy season had set in. Fevers and vomito has already claimed its victims to a considerable extent, which, together with small-pox, which has been raging for some time past, and become a perfect epidemic, will make St. Domingo City rather a gloomy place for some months to come.

From New-Orleans.

The *Creole* from New-Orleans the 10th, which arrived last evening, brings no news of interest. We are indebted to Purser MALLORY for favors.

Cotton on the 9th was firm at the following quotations: Low Ordinary, 87c.@90c.; Ordinary, 94c.@95c.; Good Ordinary 97c.@99c.; Low Middling $1 01 @$1 03; Middling $1 05@$1 06. The week's sales sum up 2,800 bales.

FREIGHTS—Cotton to New-York 1¾c.

Maj.-Gen. CANBY, who now commands the Trans-Mississippi Division, arrived in this city on the evening of the 9th, with his staff, on the steamer *Joseph Porter*.

Mrs. McCLERNAND has joined her husband, Gen. McCLERNAND, who is now in New-Orleans, quite ill.

Brig.-Gen. SCOTT, formerly of the Department of the Gulf, has taken command of his regiment, as Col. Moore.

[ADVERTISEMENTS.]

WHAT SKILL WILL DO.—What can be accomplished by a skillful physician when devoted to one special object, is fully exemplified by the success and extensive reputation enjoyed by Dr. ROWE, of No. 16 West Fourteenth-street, this City, in the successful treatment of diseases of the Eye, Ear, Throat and Catarrh. Among those who bear testimony to the efficacy of Dr. ROWE'S skill in the treatment of Catarrh, we find A. M. KIDDY, Esq., Secretary of the Montauk Fire Insurance Company, and DANIEL VAN VOORHIS, Esq., formerly Postmaster and Sheriff of Brooklyn. Of his success in Deafness, W. H. BLACKLER, Esq., of Brooklyn, speaks as follows:

No. 142 PRESIDENT-STREET, BROOKLYN, June 16, 1864.

My daughter having been affected with partial deafness, I was advised by my family physician—the late Dr. A. D. WILSON, of Eleventh-street, New-York—to place her under the care of Dr. ROWE, by whose skill and judicious treatment a complete cure was effected in the space of a few weeks. W. H. BLACKLER.

Place of business, Nos. 54 and 56 Exchange-place, New-York.—*N. Y. Dispatch.*

The London Club
COFFEE,
Prepared from the best OLD JAVA.

Tried and recommended by the editor of the *Independent*.

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Tried and recommended by the editor of the *Evangelist*.

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Commended also by the *Christian Advocate*, by the *Baptist Examiner*, by most of the leading editors, and by the most respectable PHYSICIANS. Nearly all prominent Journalists and Professional men are using and commending

THE LONDON CLUB COFFEE.

"We have ourselves used this Coffee," says the editor of the *Independent*, "and have no hesitation in commending it as an agreeable, healthful, and every way reliable article."

This Standard Coffee is prepared FROM THE BEST OLD JAVA, and has no connection with any of the adulterations drifting ab ut the market. It is easily distinguished from all other coffees by its remarkable fragrance, strength and flavor.

This Coffee is put up for the trade in cases of 36 pounds, 60 pounds and 100 pounds.

The price of the Club Coffee to the consumer ranges from 24 to 35 cents.

☞ To the Trade, a Liberal Discount. ☜

Terms—Net Cash.

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No. 48 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Who is Mrs. Winslow?

As this question is frequently asked, we will simply say that she is a lady who, for upward of thirty years, has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a female physician and nurse, principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class, and, as a result of this effort, and practical knowledge, obtained in a lifetime spent as nurse and physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup for children teething. It operates like magic—giving rest and health, and is, moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article Mrs. WINSLOW is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children certainly do RISE UP and bless her; especially is this the case in this City. Vast quantities of the SOOTHING SYRUP are daily sold and used here. We think Mrs. WINSLOW has immortalized her name by this invaluable article, and we sincerely believe thousands of children have been saved from an early grave by its timely use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benefits and unite in calling her blessed. No mother has discharged her duty to her suffering little one, in our opinion, until she has given it the benefit of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Try it, mothers—TRY IT NOW.—*Ladies' Visitor, New-York City.*

Sold by all druggists. 35 cents a bottle.

A neglected cold may cause months of suffering, and often ends at last in consumption, bronchitis or other pulmonary affection. Where neglect is attended by results so dangerous, what can justify the careless indifference "of waiting for a cold to get well itself?" If those who are now troubled with Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, &c., would surely avoid the dreadful sufferings of the consumptive, let them take at once DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a remedy whose efficacy has been established thirty years. All of DR. D. JAYNE & SON'S Family Medicines are sold by HARRAL, RESLEY & TOMPKINS, No. 141 Chambers, and No. 1 Hudson-st., and by Druggists generally.

Remarkable Fact.

The Colton Dental Association, No. 22 Bond-st., who originated the anæsthetic use of the nitrous oxide, have extracted teeth during the year past for one thousand three hundred and fifteen different persons, without a single failure, with the gas, or the slightest unpleasant effects attending the operation—a fact which establishes beyond dispute the superiority of the gas over chloroform or ether. Dr. COLTON has carried the use of the gas to such perfection, that a large number of the leading dentists of the City now send him their patients for teeth extraction.

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B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon-Artist.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world; the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Caution to the Deaf.—DR. HARTLEY again cautions deaf persons to beware of self-styled eye, ear, throat and catarrh doctors, whose only object and highest ambition is gain, whose only recommendation is a glaring advertisement, a compound of ignorance, pretension and falsehood. Consultation and examination free. Dr. HARTLEY'S Office, No. 497 Broadway, New-York.

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This unique tonic and alterative, of French origin, recombined and valuable additions made to it by the late Dr. Chilton, may be had of
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The extract, from which the healthy beverage known as KNAPP'S ROOT BEER is made, is put up in bottles at 25 cents, 50 cents and $3 each, sufficient to make 10, 25 and 200 gallons of the beer. General depot, No. 363 Hudson-st. Sold by all wholesale druggists at the manufacturer's price, $10 per gallon.

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MARRIED.

CHERRY—ANDERSON.—At the residence of the bride's aunt, Mrs. M. A. Ferguson, Ronkonkoma Lake, N. Y., on Wednesday evening, June 15, by Rev. S. H. Thompson, Mr. A. B. CHERRY, of this City, and Miss SARAH M. ANDERSON, daughter of James Anderson, Esq., of Nebraska Territory.

DREWRY—WARNER.—On Thursday, June 16, at the bride's residence, by Rev. Charles Kelsey, Mr. ROBERT DREWRY and Miss SARAH LAVINIA, eldest daughter of the late Allen Warner, all of this City.

DAKIN—YOUNG.—At Buffalo, N. Y., on Thursday evening, June 16, by Rev. Henry Smith, D. D., RICHARD LANSING DAKIN, of Chicago, Ill., and AUGUSTA LIVINGSTON, daughter of William C. Young, Esq., of the former place.

O'ROURKE—GUIBERT.—On Tuesday, May 31, at St. Servan, France, JAMES E. O'ROURKE, of New-York, and Miss MATHILDE GUIBERT, youngest daughter of the late Maturin Guibert, Esq., of St. Servan.

PRYER—ST. JOHN.—On Thursday, June 16, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Gardner Spring, D. D., WILLIAM PRYER, Jr., and HENRIETTA M., daughter of the late Chauncy St. John, of this City.

SIMONSON—LEE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, June 16, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Henry Blanchard, JOSEPH M. SIMONSON, Jr., and SARAH E., daughter of John F. Lee.

STIVERS—TIER.—At Astoria, L. I., on Thursday, June 16, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. R. J. Foster, EDWARD STIVERS, of New-York, and RACHEL A., only daughter of D. M. Tier, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

BOGERT.—On Friday, June 17, Mrs. GERTRUDE BOGERT, in the 89th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 22 King-st.

BURGY.—On Tuesday, May 22, at Suez, Egypt, on route homeward from China, EMILE H. BURGY, late of Smith, Archer & Co., Hong Kong, in the 39th year of his age.

His remains will be brought home for interment, and due notice of funeral service.

COLES.—On Thursday, June 16, at his residence, 120th-st., near 2d-av., Harlem, EDMUND G., son of the late Joseph Coles.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

CONSTANTINE.—On Friday morning, June 17, THOMAS W. CONSTANTINE, aged 47 years.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday morning, at 9 o'clock, from the residence of his brother, corner of 5th-av. and 132d-st., Harlem.

KUMMEL.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 16, suddenly, CHARLES HALSEY, youngest son of Henry E. and Susan Kummel.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, at 4 o'clock, from his father's, Clinton, fifth house northeast of Myrtle-av., without further notice.

LOCKWOOD.—On Sixth day, 6th month, 17th, ABRAHAM LOCKWOOD, in the 69th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral will be hereafter given.

ODELL.—On Friday, June 17, JOHN S. ODELL, of consumption, in his 52d year.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 375 9th-av.

OLDERSHAW.—In this City, on Friday morning, June 17, MRS. MARY L. OLDERSHAW.

Her remains will be taken to Bloomfield, N. J., for interment, from No. 18 Lafayette-place, on Sunday morning, at 9 o'clock. Funeral services at the Methodist Church, Bloomfield, on Sunday, at 1½ o'clock.

ROBINSON.—On Friday, June 17, DEBORAH, wife of Joseph Robinson, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 49 6th-st., Williamsburgh, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

SHAW.—On Thursday morning, June 16, SUSAN V. SHAW, relict of the late Anthony P. Shaw, in the 61st year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and also those of her brother-in-law, Peter Nayler, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday afternoon, the 18th inst., at 5 o'clock, from No. 4 East 36th-st., without further notice. The remains will be taken to the 2d-st. Cemetery.

SLACK.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 16, JAMES G., eldest son of James and ANN E. Slack, in the 26th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Holy Trinity, on Sunday afternoon, the 19th inst., at 3½ o'clock.

TAYLOR.—On Thursday, June 16, WILLIS, son of Robert M. Taylor, aged 5 years.

Funeral Sunday, at 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 86 2d-av. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

☞ Troy papers please copy.

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KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 385.—June 17, 1864.
16, 22, 39, 40, 73, 61, 2, 24, 30, 49, 68, 18, 48, 41.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 386.—June 17, 1864.
44, 25, 34, 4, 12, 42, 51, 65, 58, 47, 70, 76, 55, 69.
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MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

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EXTRA CLASS 289.—June 17, 1864.
33, 34, 24, 25, 7, 73, 48, 45, 41, 8, 52, 20, 2, 19.
CLASS 290.—June 17, 1864.
62, 44, 78, 19, 67, 26, 16, 12, 17, 43, 71, 75, 76, 30.
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ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—HIGHEST Premium paid for prizes—information given. Doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver wanted.
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ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SIXTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO.,
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There is less exciting incident in 'Linnet's Trial,' than 'Twice Lost;' but for truthful studies of character, from the charming, rustic Rose, to the finished, perfect wife Lenora, including the very English and selfish Brandon, with Vere, who is not quite faultless as a hero, we may say this book is the best attempt of the authoress, which is quite recommendation enough for those who have been so fortunate as to have read 'Twice Lost.'"

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CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 17, 1864.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, April 11, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Eighth National Bank, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency secured by a pledge of United States Stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, to be complied with before commencing the business of banking:

Now, therefore I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Eighth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the said act aforesaid.

Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this sixteenth day of April, 1864.
HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 3, 1864.

HOLDERS OF THE CAPITAL STOCK of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company are hereby notified that, by the terms of consolidation of that company with the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, their stock is to be exchanged for stock of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, as follows: One share of the Chicago and Northwestern preferred stock and one share of the Chicago and Northwestern common, with three dollars in cash, for each share of the Galena and Chicago Union.

Exchange may be made and the money received at once, at the office of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company. H. H. BOODY, Agent.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Dec. 17, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236, laws of 1850, that the circulating notes of the Merchants' Bank, New-York City, an incorporated bank whose charter has expired, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Merchants' Bank, New-York. The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented for redemption within six years from the date of this notice; and all notes not presented for payment and redemption within the time above specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose. H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.
d12-law6m8

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the MASTERTON, SMITH & SINCLAIR STONE-DRESSING COMPANY, will be held at the office of Mr. Charles Abernethy, No. 23 Warren-st., on WEDNESDAY, July 6, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of extending the term of the corporate existence of said Company. ALEXANDER MILNE, President.
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Wanted—the preferred scrip of the Logansport, Peoria and Burlington Railroad Company—for which a liberal price will be paid by
HENRY C. TANNER, No. 50 Wall-st.

CENTRAL MILITARY TRACT RAILROAD BONDS.—The First Mortgage Bonds of this company, payable July 1, 1864, with their coupons, will be paid at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York. Bondholders can be paid there at once, by discounting interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum for the unexpired time. MOSES H. BULL, Treasurer
Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co.
CHICAGO, June 1, 1864.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
issue circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

NOTICE.

Personal owning University Bonds of the State of Minnesota will please call upon the subscriber, who is prepared to pay cash for same. R. B. GRAVES,
JUNE 9, 1864. No. 153 Chambers-st.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ACT PASSED by the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to authorize the formation of a corporation in place of the Northern Railroad Company, dissolved, and to empower said corporation to execute a mortgage upon its property, passed March 31, 1857, as revised and amended by the act for that purpose, passed April 8, 1864," and to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made pursuant thereto, notice is hereby given to William A. Wheeler, John S. Eldridge and William C. Brown, Trustees of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Railroad Company, Francis B. Crowninghield, George A. Kitzel, Calvin W. Gibbs, Executor of James G. Hopking, deceased, Mary J. Brown, Administratrix of Anthony C. Brown, deceased, Joseph W. Clark, William Thomas, J. A. Burnham, Israel Whitney, H. H. Honeywell, The Hope Insurance Company, The United States Insurance Company, The New-England Mutual Marine Insurance Company, J. J. Abbott, Otis Daniel, Richard Olney, Peter Butler, The Northern Railroad Company of New-Hampshire, George R. Sampson, Lewis W. Tappan, John A. Hilson, and the Northern Railroad Company, and all others, if any there be, who have heretofore been made parties to any decree made by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, in respect to either of the mortgages executed by the Northern Railroad Company of New-York, that the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company, a corporation composed of second mortgage bondholders of said Northern Railroad Company, organized under the Act for that purpose passed by the Legislature of the State of New-York, on the 8th day of April, 1864, will apply at the General Term of the Supreme Court, to be held at the Court-house in Plattsburgh, Clinton County, N. Y., on the 12th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for an order instructing the Trustees of the said second mortgage bondholders to transfer the property, real and personal, held by them as such Trustees, to the said Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company, pursuant to the said act.—Dated June 14, 1864.
CHAS. G. MYERS, Attorney for the
Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain R. R. Co.

PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK, June 17, 1864.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD on the 14th inst. the following-named gentlemen were selected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

C. F. HUNTER,	SIMON SHINDLER,
GEO. OPDYKE,	WM. M. WILSON,
JNO. A. C. GRAY,	THOS. WILLIAMS,
ALBERT C. ZABRISKIE,	MATTHIAS BLOODGOOD,
MATTHIAS CLARK,	JOHN B. SPAFFORD,
JNO. W. LEWIS,	M. D. D. NELSON.
GEORGE SLOANE	
AND	
JAMES S. LEWIS,	
WILLIAM MOIR,	
DAVID D. EGAN,	

were elected Inspectors of the next ensuing election.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board C. F. HUNTER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
G. L. CROWELL, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 15, 1864.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION ON THE 14th inst., the following named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

FRANCIS A. PALMER,	CHAS. BURKHALTER,
JOHN BODINE,	JOSEPH RUDD,
JOHN S. HARRIS,	WILLIAM A. HALL,
HELMUS M. WELLS,	JAMES IRWIN,
FRANCIS P. SHOALS,	DANIEL DEVLIN,
GEORGE W. PLATT,	HENRY L. HOGUET,
JOHN R. LAWRENCE,	WARREN HARRIOT,
GEORGE C. PETERS,	JONA. W. ALLEN,
FRANCIS P. FURNALD,	

and WILLIAM A. DARLING, AUGUSTUS C. DOWNING, THOMAS GARDINER were elected Inspectors of the next ensuing election. At a subsequent meeting of the Board F. A. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTION to the capital stock of one million dollars, in shares of one hundred dollars, of The Union Trust Company of New-York, will be opened on MONDAY, the 20th day of June, inst., at the Silsbe and Leather Bank, in the City of New-York, at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue open for that and the following day only. Ten per cent. to be paid on subscribing. Dated June 3, 1864.

GEORGE W. CUYLER,
E. RIGGS,
A. V. STOUT,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,
PETER CAGGER,
} Committee.

MINING STOCKS.

as well as all other kinds of securities, bought and sold at all the Stock Boards in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, &c., or on other wise, on commission, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

OFFICE OF MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 24 Wall-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT AT the drawing this day had of twenty-five bonds of this company for redemption out of the sinking fund, the following were drawn, viz.: Nos. 13, 83, 63, 83, 88, 95, 99, 123, 168, 216, 234, 429, 480, 494, 604, 637, 772, 816, 891, 1,068, 1,187, 1,208, 1,215, and that the same will be paid in gold on the 1st day of July next, on presentation at the office of the company. Bonds must be presented for payment within ten days after the 1st day of July next, under penalty of forfeiture of the right of redemption under this drawing. JOHN WATT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 6, 1864.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, June 14, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT UNTIL further notice, the Continental Bank of New-York City will act as the N. Y. transfer agent of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company's stock. The bonds and coupons of the Company will be paid at the Continental Bank as they mature, on presentation. The Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Income Bonds of 1854, maturing July 1, 1864, will be paid as above.
H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.,
CHILLICOTHE, O., June, 13, 1864.

TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE TRANSFER books of this Company will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of July, inclusive, at this office, and at the agency, (the "Farmers' Loan and Trust Company," in New-York,) preparatory to the semi-annual dividends. Holders of certificates of stock which have been discharged to New-York Agency, are requested to surrender them before the closing of the books.
W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In sums to suit. No commissions charged. Applications in writing, with diagrams of premises, to be made to
WARREN G. BROWN,
Counsellor-at-Law.
No. 170 Broadway

CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 13, 1864.

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE Board of Directors of this Company, held at their office this day, A. H. Lowerre was unanimously elected President, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late President, Joseph Ketchum. By order,
W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1864.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RESOLUTION of the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, notice is hereby given to the holders of the canceled bonds scrip to present their certificates at the office of the company, No. 31 Nassau-st., for conversion into the scrip stock of the company.
L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

$2,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a loan of two million dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled an ordinance to provide for the procurement of volunteers for the armies of the Union, as part and parcel of the quota of the City and County of New-York, under any future call of the President for men."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th of June, instant, and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1865, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens and the public generally are respectfully invited to cooperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC CO.,
No. 108 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, June 16, 1864.

THE ANNUAL INTEREST ON THE SCRIP issued by the New-Jersey Zinc Company will be due and payable July 1 next at this office. The scrip transfer books will be closed from the 21st to 30th inst., both days inclusive.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 8, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of the People's Fire Insurance Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office, No. 383 Canal-st., on TUESDAY, the 21st June.

The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
WM. S. MARTIN, Secretary.

U. S. PASSPORT BUREAU, 262 BROADway. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, notary public.

INSURANCE.

GLOBE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Corner of Broadway and Fulton-st.,
NEW-YORK.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....$500,000
Paid in and deposited with Insurance Department 100 000

TRUSTEES:
LORING ANDREWS, Loring Andrews & Son, leather dealers, No. 72 Gold-st.
CHARLES KNEELAND, Egert & Kneeland, bankers, No. 49 William-st.
JOHN VANNEST, Vannest & Heyden, hardware, No. 79 Beekman-st.
JOHN BUTTERFIELD, Wells, Butterfield & Co., American Express Company.
JOHN K. PRUYN, President Central Bank, Brooklyn.
SAMUEL R. PLATT, Adriance & Platt, hardware, No. 165 Greenwich-st.
WILLIAM HARSELL, corner of Maiden-lane and Water-st.
GEORGE LORILLARD, New-York.
SILAS B. DUTCHER, Dutcher & Ellerby, merchants, No. 63 Pearl-st.
JOHN MAIRS, wall-paper manufacturer, Brooklyn.
PLINY FREEMAN, President.
B. G. BLOSS, Vice-President.
H. C. FREEMAN, Secretary.
C. P. PIELD,
B. R. MILLER, } General Agents.
S. D. GAY,
M. FRELIGH, M. D., Medical Examiner.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.

CAPITAL.....$250,000
Assets June 1, 1864.....304,539
Losses and Liabilities Unpaid.....None

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	George A. Townsend,
Effingham Townsend,	Don Alonzo Cushman,
Charles R. Swords,	U. J. Smith,
John Penfold,	Sylvester L. H. Ward,
D. Henry Haight,	Alve. E. Laing,
Joseph Lawrence,	Robert M. Bruce,
Leonardo S. Suares,	John Scott Boyde,
Silas Bronson,	A. Yznaga del Valle,
A. R. Eno,	Lawrence Turnure,
John Watson,	Henry S. Leverich,
Samuel Willetts,	Jacob Van Wagenen,
S. T. Nicoll,	John R. Willis,
George Griswold, Jr.,	Preston H. Hodges,
Noah S. Hunt,	Walter Barnes.
Thomas Small,	

Insure all kinds of property at the lowest rates.
HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 14, 1864.

CUSTOMERS OF THIS COMPANY entitled to scrip of 1862 are requested to collect and receipt for the same immediately, to avoid its forfeiture.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, have, by a resolution, ordered a Dividend of five per cent. to be paid on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds. The payment of the Dividend will be made by the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, at his office, No. 54 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the 1st day of July, 1864. The bonds must be presented to the Treasurer, the day before the time of payment, in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.
WM. H. SWIFT, } Trustees
HENRY GRINNELL, } I. & M. Canal.
May 25, 1864.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, June 16, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 15th day of July. The Company assumes the payment of the Government tax on the same. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of July, inclusive. Dividends upon stock registered in New-York, will be paid at the Mercantile Bank. The officers of the Company elected for the ensuing year are as follows: W. C. Pierrepont, President; Marcellus H. Massey, Vice-President, and R. E. Hungerford, Secretary.
R. E. HUNGERFORD, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. has this day been declared payable to stockholders, free of Government tax, on and after July 1.

Transfer books will be closed from the 27th June to 1st July inclusive. A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of July next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the day of payment.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

160TH DIVIDEND.—BANK OF NEW-YORK —The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st of July next. The transfer books will be closed from this day until 1st July.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 427 and 429 CANAL-ST., corner VARICK.
ASSETS—$1,175,275 59.

OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7, SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums. EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.
WALTER W. COLTON, LL.D., President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—
NO. 1 THIRD-AV.

Deposits will draw interest from the 1st July.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HOTEL—FURNITURE AND GOOD-WILL IN the upper part of the city, for sale.—An established first-class hotel, of about 100x100 feet, newly and completely furnished, and capable of accommodating about 125 guests, at full price, is offered to rent for $10,000 per annum, for a term of years, and good will and furniture for sale. For terms and further information inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$20,000 and 12 to 15 years experience in the banking, stock and exchange business, and has extensive facilities for conducting the same, is anxious to form a connection which will be mutually advantageous, with a party able to command $20,000 to $30,000. Address, STOCK BROKER, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

$15,000.—JOBBER'S STOCK OF HARDware and malliable iron, to close an estate, will be sold cheap for cash, or traded for good mortgages or productive real estate. Apply at No. 165 Chambers-st., up stairs.

$75 A MONTH.—AGENTS WANTED TO SELL sewing machines. We will give a commission on all machines sold, or employ agents who will work for the above wages, and all expenses paid. Address D. B. HERRINGTON & CO., Detroit, Mich.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP. In an excellent location, up town; completely fitted up, well stocked, and doing a good business, which can be much increased. Inquire of Mr. KELLEY, No. 18 Cedar-st.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS AT NO. 42 Clinton-place, corner of University-place; transient persons $1 50 and $2 per day.
CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

TO BAG MANUFACTURERS AND PRINTERS.—An old established bag business for sale with printing presses, sewing machines and fixtures. Address M. E. Box No. 128 Times Office.

AUCTION SALES.

TO MACHINISTS AND OTHERS.

For sale at auction, by JOHN K. PORTER & CO., at their office, No. 27 State-st., Boston, on
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1864,
At 11 o'clock A. M.,

The good-will of the business of the S. P. RUGGLES POWER-PRESS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, insolvent corporation; together with all the patent-rights for improvements in Printing Presses owned by said company, the same being letters-patent dated Jan. 1, 1851, No. 7,878; Nov. 16, 1852, No. 9,410; Aug. 2, 1853, No. 9,904; Feb. 28, 1854, No. 10,588, assigned by S. P. Ruggles to the said company, and letters-patent dated June 9, 1857, No. 17,343; Oct. 27, 1857, No. 18,537; June 7, 1859, No. 24,357, assigned by Jedediah Morse to the said company; with all the rights of the said company to any additional improvements not yet patented, and to any extension or reissue of said letters-patent.

Terms cash. Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the auctioneer immediately after the sale.

Also on THURSDAY, June 23, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises,

The equity of redemption of the premises lately occupied by the S. P. Ruggles Power-press Manufacturing Company, consisting of three good-sized wooden buildings, occupying about two thirds of an acre of land, with water privilege and steam-engine of about twelve-horse power, situated near the middle of the village of South Canton, Mass., a few hundred yards from the Stoughton branch of the Boston and Providence Railroad, and very desirable for manufacturing purposes. Terms cash within ten days.

Also, immediately after the sale of real estate, the machinery, tools, and stock of the said company, in part consisting of ten-foot screw-lathe, chuck-lathe, six-foot lathe, three hand-lathes, gear-cutter, planer, Rollins' drill, upright drill, cutting-machine, belting, shafting, vises, jig-saw and frame, chuck-pulleys, power-pulleys, pattern-maker's bench, patterns, roller-moulds, bench and forge tools, arbors, drills, reamers, cams, files, composition castings, bolts, wheels, about thirty-five tons iron castings, wrought iron, scrap iron, and a large quantity of miscellaneous stock, including an excellent fire-proof safe. Terms cash.

TO BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS.

Also, will be sold as above, three letter-sheet combination presses, one diamond card-press, two do. second-hand, one second-hand quarter-sheet combination engine-press, two second-hand job engine-presses, two inking-machines, two quarter-sheet combination engine-presses, unfinished; three card and bill-head rotary presses. No. 8 size, unfinished; and other press stock. Terms cash.

HENRY G. DENNY, No. 42 Court-st., Boston,
EDWARD R. EAGER, South Canton, Assignees.

THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

TRUSTEES' SALE.

Estate of Charles Miller, THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers. On TUESDAY, June 21, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz.:

No. 1.—Valuable coal lands, Schuylkill Company and Lands Elk Company, Pennsylvania, 1,280 acres Iowa.

61 full equal undivided 420th parts, equal to about 168 acres, and to three contiguous tracts of coal land, situate in Norwegian and Cass townships, Schuylkill County, Penn., part of the Kettle & Wagner tracts.

These lands contain the celebrated mammoth Lehan, Crosby & Church veins of coal the entire length, both dips forming a complete basin.

No. 2.—Seven full equal undivided 18th parts, equal to 260 acres, more or less, of and to three contiguous tracts of land called THE MOUNT LAFFY AND OAK HILL COAL ESTATE, situate in Norwegian township, Schuylkill County, Penn.

These lands are in the same range as the celebrated Wetherill and Seitzinger coal lands, and are presumed to contain similar deposits.

No. 3.—One full equal and undivided third part equal to 126 acres, more or less, and to a tract of land called the Lemmy Laing Track, Norwegian Township, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania. The jugular vein of coal runs through this track.

No. 4.—Two full equal undivided fourth parts of, and to certain messuage and tenements of land called the Caledonia property, Elk County, Pennsylvania.

No. 5.—1,280 acres of land in the State of Iowa.

Full particulars on application to the auctioneers.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
NOS. 139 and 141 South 4th-st.
Philadelphia.

FINE FRAMED ENGRAVINGS AT AUCTION.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS will sell at auction, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 11 o'clock, at his gallery, No. 66 Nassau-st., a large collection of very choice engravings, in walnut, gilt and rosewood frames, embracing landscapes, interiors, architectural and genre subjects. Sale without reserve. Now on exhibition with catalogues.

MORRIS K. CRANE, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF 200 BUILDING PLOTS AT AUCTION, AT GREENVILLE GROVE, GREENVILLE, HUDSON COUNTY, N. J., ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY, JUNE 20 AND 21, 1864, AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M. EACH DAY, ON THE PREMISES.—MORRIS K. CRANE, Auctioneer, will sell as above, at public auction, the desirable property located at Greenville, Hudson County, N. J., on the line of the Bergen Point Railroad, and bounded by the Bay Road or Passaic-avenue on the east, and extending to the Newark Bay on the west. The convenience of access to said property to and from the City recommends itself to capitalists, as well as to those desirous of securing a site where they can enjoy the comforts of a home, with pure air, light taxes, and free from the tumult and excitement of the City. Terms of sale, ten per cent. and auctioneer's fees on day of sale; 40 per cent. in thirty days, when a warrantee deed will be given; the balance to remain on bond and mortgage for three years. For maps and further particulars apply to W. A. WEEKS, Land Office, Palisade-avenue, near Warren-street, Hudson City, or to the auctioneer, corner of Washington and Second streets, Hoboken, N. J.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 8 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—PROPERTY AT CHATSWORTH, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—A. JOURNEAY will sell on THURSDAY, June 23, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, 400 acres of land at Chatsworth. This valuable property, formerly owned by P. H. Munroe, Esq., and Hon. J. Roosevelt, situated between New-Rochelle and Mamaroneck, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, will be offered for sale in plots of three to ten acres or more. It has several miles of road laid out, well worked, a depot built, at which the trains will stop when business warrants. Its close proximity to the City, (being only twenty miles from City Hall, with the New-Haven Railroad running through it,) and the numerous commanding building sites, with a view of the Long Island Sound and the Palisades, make it a desirable investment for parties wishing to get a choice location and have control of surrounding improvements. Maps and further particulars at the office of the auctioneer, A. JOURNEAY, No. 8 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON SOUTHEAST CORNER OF DEY AND GREENWICH STS., AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, June 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable property situate on the southeast corner of Dey and Greenwich sts., now occupied by the Merchants' Exchange Bank; the building is of brown stone, well and substantially built, has very heavy walls, fire and burglar proof stone vaults, and is very des

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, }
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 16, 1864. }

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 20th instant, for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz:

150,000 pounds first quality THOROUGHLY-SMOKED NEW BACON SIDES.

The bacon to be delivered in bulk for inspection and packing at such points in the City of New-York as may be designated.

Dealers not having sides as above are at liberty to offer smoked shoulders, to be received or not, as may be for the interest of the public service.

The meat to be furnished as soon as practicable; bidders to state when they can deliver.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with gross, tare and net weights, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for the meat, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection. The meat will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, Inspector on the part of the United States.

Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipments.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

R. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and C. S.

REPAIRS TO STREET PAVEMENTS.

TO CONTRACTORS—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of WEDNESDAY, June 29, 1864, for repaving and repairing, and keeping in good repair during the certain period of six months ending Dec. 31, 1864, the carriage ways of all paved avenues, streets, squares, and thoroughfares in the City of New-York, excepting only so much of the carriage way of Broadway as is now paved with the Russ pavement.

The bids must be in the form prescribed and furnished by this Board.

Specifications, form of agreement, and blank proposals will be furnished at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBERT DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
A. CRAVEN, } Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, (ROTUNDA) PARK, June 17, 1864.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1864. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by this Department until TUESDAY, July 5, 1864, at 4 P. M., for the delivery at the New-York Arsenal of 15,000 Non-Commissioned Officers' Swords, and 10,000 Musicians' Swords, United States regulation pattern.

These swords are to be made in strict accordance with the standard patterns to be seen at the New-York Arsenal. They are to be subject to the usual inspection and proof at the manufactory where made.

Deliveries must be made in lots of not less than one-fifteenth (1-15th) per week of the whole number contracted for. The first delivery to be made on the 22d day of July 1864.

Failure to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular manufacturers of swords, and such as are known to this Department to be competent to execute in their own workshops the work proposed for.

GUARANTY.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to one-tenth of the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District-Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to one-tenth the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTY.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the county of ——, and State of ——, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of —— shall be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal to one-tenth of the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement, dated June 14, 1864, under which the bid was made; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract, as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

{ Given under our hands and seals
{ this —— day of ——, 186-.

Witness: [Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guaranty must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bond with approved sureties for its faithful execution.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "BRIGADIER-GENERAL GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed, "Proposals for Non-Commissioned Officers' and Musicians' Swords."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, }
No. 237 BROADWAY, }

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until TUESDAY, June 28, 1864, at 12 o'clock A. M.

Underpinning side walls and excavating and fitting up cellar of house of Hose Company number Twenty-eight.

For regulating and grading Eighty-sixth-street, between Avenue A and East River.

For regulating, grading, &c., Fifty-eighth-street, between Second avenue and East River.

For regulating, grading, &c., Fifty-ninth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

For regulating, grading, &c., Sixtieth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway.

For curb, gutter and flag First-avenue, between One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets.

For curb, gutter and flag Twenty-third-street, between Avenue B and East River.

For flagging Forty-fourth-street, between Sixth-avenue and Broadway.

For flagging One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, between Tenth avenue and Hudson river.

For flagging Manhattan-street, between Ninth-avenue and Hudson River.

For new steam fire-engine and tender for Company number Forty.

For fire alarm bell for the Thirty-third-street bell tower.

For building sheds and putting new roof on Country Market, and for other repairs to Jefferson Market.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office. Dated Street Department, New York, June 17, 1864.

CHAS. S. CURNELL,
Street Commissioner.
No. 237 Broadway.

TO CARPENTERS AND MASONS.

Proposals will be received at the office of the Grand-st. and Newtown Railroad Company, for furnishing the materials and building stable, car-house, blacksmith shop, repair shop and other buildings for the Company's Keeker-av. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office, in First, near South 7th-st., Williamsburgh, until the 20th inst., at 12 o'clock. The architect will be at the office from 10 to 12 A. M. daily, for giving any information required. A. G. HARMON.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.

Sealed proposals are invited by the Trustees of the New-York Fire Department until July 5, 1864, for four hundred tons of Red Ash Stove Coal, to be delivered as they may direct.

Proposals will be addressed to either of the undersigned.

F. A. REDABOCK, No. 91 West 13th-st.,
A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, No. 21 Rose-st.,
CHAS. O'CONNOR, No. 66 Elm-st.,
Committee.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., }
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

FIREWORKS.

REMOVAL.

EXCELSIOR FIREWORK, FLAG AND LANTERN DEPOT, FUNSTON & SCOFIELD, removed from Johnst. to No. 9 Dey-st., near Broadway.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, No. 39 John-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st.

HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS, and Waugh's celebrated Nonpariel Torpedoes, sold wholesale at his up-town depot, Nos. 200 and 202 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., New-York.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED—FOR ENGLISH, French, music, drawing, classics, mathematics, engineering and tactics. Also, governesses, June 6 for important vacancies to be filled this month. Address AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, Box 713 Broadway, N. Y.

SHIPPING.

STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

CARRYING THE MAILS.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900 H. P.
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900 H. P.
EUGENIE	(About)	900 H. P.
FRANCE	(Building)	900 H. P.
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100 H. P.

Until the completion of the entire list, the departures will be monthly, beginning with the

WASHINGTON,
Capt. A. DUCHESNE.

From Havre on WEDNESDAY, 15th June.
From New-York, on WEDNESDAY, 6th July.

Rates of passage-money, including table-wine:

From Havre to New-York:

First Cabin.....700 F.
Second Cabin.....400 F.

From New-York to Havre:

First Cabin.....$135
Second Cabin.....$70 or $30

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & C

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 1.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 8.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, June 15.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 22.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 29.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 6.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ERIN—building	3,215	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,213	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,200	.....
LOUISIANA	2,168	Smellie.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 48, East River, as follows:

VIRGINIA, GRACE.....Saturday, June 18.
PENNSYLVANIA, BROOKING.....Saturday, July 2.
LOUISIANA, PROUSE.....Saturday, July 16.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $35, currency.

The owners of these vesse s will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMSHIP VIRGINIA, FOR Liverpool, will leave Pier No. 48 East River, on SATURDAY, the 18th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 2 P. M. precisely. Letters and parcels received at the office of the subscribers until 1½ P. M.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

EDINBURGH.....Saturday.....June 18
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday.....June 25
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....Saturday.....July 2

and every Succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin.....$90 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....95 | Steerage to London.....34
First Cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40
First Cabin to Hamburg.....90 | Steerage to Hamburg.....37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on
SATURDAY, June 25, at 3 o'clock P. M.
The United States Mail Side-Wheel Steamship
EVENING STAR,
W. R. BELL, Commander,

will sail as above, from Pier No. 46, North River, third pier above the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

N. B.—The ELECTRIC SPARK will follow and sail on SATURDAY, July 9.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The U. S. mail steamship
CREOLE,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for New-Orleans direct, on THURSDAY, June 23, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail side-wheel steamship
EAGLE,
J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, June 22, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE

TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA PANAMA.

The steamship
ILLINOIS OR GOLDEN RULE,
SATURDAY, JUNE 25, AT NOON,

from Pier No. 29, North River, foot of Warren-st. For passage, apply at the office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to D. N. CARRINGTON.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new United States Mail steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Capt. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, June 18, at 3 P. M. Passage, first-class, $60. For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 88 West-st.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York. DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.

TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.

A LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.

Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE CELEBRATED ship SIR ROBERT PEEL, Capt. LABARRE, positively sails 20th June. Her accommodations are superior to any ship in port. Second cabin $20 and found. Apply on board, Pier No. 19 East River, or to P. M. DEMAREST, No. 40 South-st.

EXCURSIONS.

MRS. CROSSETT'S FAMILY EXCURSIONS—FOR THE HEALTH AND PLEASURE OF THE HOUSEHOLD ON SATURDAYS.—The first to Pleasant Valley Grove next SATURDAY, June 18, The HARVEST HOME, a very pretty barge, will leave Christopher-st. at 12½ o'clock; 2 th-st. at 1 o'clock, and 30th-st. at 1½ P. M., returning about 5 P. M. Tickets for one person or child in carriage, 25 cents: good for the week following the date for which they are issued. Tickets for sale at the following drug-stores: No. 56 Greenwich-av.; No. 358 6th-av.; No. 259 7th-av.; Nos. 251 and 377 8th-av., and at the Excursion office, No. 382 West-st., corner of Barrow, and at the barge.

EXCURSIONS.—OWNERS AND MASTERS OF steamboats and barges are forbid landing excursion parties at Dudley's Grove without written permission of W. & E. MYERS & CO., who are the only persons authorized to let the same. GILMAN DUDLEY,
NEW-YORK, June 7, 1864.

Steamboats, Barges, Dudley's, Newark Bay and New Grove, near Chelsea, to let to excursion parties. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

TO LET—FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES, a large side-wheel steamboat, with saloons. The new and powerful steamer MARTHA WASHINGTON, and large and new barges WALTER SANDS and MAYFLOWER; also, Newark Bay Grove; at Saltersville, the new and beautiful grove near Chelsea, Staten Island. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

TO LET—FOR EXCURSIONS AND PIC-NIC PARTIES, a large and commodious steamer, capable of carrying 1,500 persons. Also, a splendid grove, furnished with tables, swings, summer-houses, a platform and two good wells on the premises. Apply at the office of N. S. Staten Island Ferry, Pier No. 19 North River.

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BARGE FOR EXCURSIONS.—The HARVEST HOME and the RHINEBECK, with Pleasant Valley Grove and St. Ronan's Well. Also, large and small side-wheel steamers. Excursion office, No. 382 West-st., corner Barrow.
H. B. CROSSETT.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,

STATIONERS, PRINTERS and BLANK-BOOK DEALERS, 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

FOUNTAIN PEN—NO INKSTAND REQUIRED—One filling will write 12 hours. Also, all other styles of Gold Pen; send stamp for circular. G. F. HAWKES, Sole Manufacturer, No. 64 Nassau-st., N. Y.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER, MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6:15 A. M., 11 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points. Returning, trains will leave—

LONG BRANCH

At 7:15 A. M., 11:0 A. M., and 4 P. M.

Stages connect at Middletown, for the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier. Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st, running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7¼.

Leave Flusning at 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, , 5, 6 and 7¼ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M. Sunday trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5 and 7 P. M.

JOHN S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 4 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c. (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—For Jamaica, 8 and 10:15 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 10:15 A. M., and 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. For Syosset, 10:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. For North Islip and Greenport, 8 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica, 6, 8, 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from East New-York.

L. O. RICHARDSON, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:30 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave 26th-st depot at 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. Sunday train, 5 P. M.

SARATOGA TRAVEL VIA HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st depot at 7 and 10 A. M., arrive at Saratoga at 2 and 6:45 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HIDDCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, NORTHampton, Brattleboro and the White Mountains. The first-class steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave New-York, from Peck-slip, East River, for Hartford, at 4 P. M., daily, arriving in time for early trains for Springfield and the North. Cabin fare to Hartford, $1 75; deck, $1 25. The cheapest and pleasantest route.

SAXTON & SEABURY, Agents, No. 112 South-st.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES V. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE.—THE Steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Saugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford trains. The Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken to Bridgeport and all stations on the Saugatuck Railroad.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR NEWBURGH.—THE new steamboat THOMAS COLYER will leave foot of Jay-st. every SUNDAY MORNING for Newburgh, landing at 30th-st., New-York, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Peck Dock, (Haverstraw,) West Point, Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning, leaves Newburgh at 1 o'clock.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, COLD Spring, Cornwall and Newburgh, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, touching at 30th-st.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier daily (without exception) at 8 A. M.; lands at 30th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. Leaves Peekskill at 1:30 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M. NIGHT LINE—Steamers leave at 11 P. M., arriving in New-Haven in time for all early morning trains.

FOR NEWBURGH, CORNWALL, WEST Point, Poughkeepsie and Rondout.—The steamer Mary Powell leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½.

MEETINGS.

THE SONS OF RHODE ISLAND.

At the annual meeting of "THE SONS OF RHODE ISLAND, in the city of New-York, on the 30th of May, 1864, the following gentlemen were elected the Executive Committee for the ensuing year:

John E. Williams,
Benjamin G. Arnold,
George William Curtis,
William J. Hoppin,
George S. Coe,
Charles Congdon,
Nehemiah Knight,
Philip W. Engs,
John R. Ormsbee,
Joseph J. Comstock,
Jeremiah P. Robinson,
Charles F. Blodget,
Henry T. Drowne.

And at a meeting of the said committee, June 3, the following were elected officers of the association, as well as of the committee:

JOHN E. WILLIAMS, President.
GEORGE S. COE, Vice-President.
BENJ G. ARNOLD, Treasurer.
GEORGE WM. CURTIS, Corresponding Secretary.
HENRY T. DROWNE, Recording Secretary.
New-York, June 4, 1864.
By order of the committee,
HENRY T. DROWNE, Recording Secretary.

MASONIC.—THE MEMBERS OF MECHANIC Lodge No. 31 F. and A. M. are hereby notified to attend a special communication of the lodge, at their room, corner 4th and Greene sts., on Saturday evening, at 7½ o'clock. Brethren of sister lodges are respectfully invited. Work in 3d degree. By order,

CHAS. C. J. BECK, W. M.
JOHN HANNA, Secretary.

NINTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.—THE PAST and present members of the regiment, who intend participating in the banquet in honor of the returned veterans, are requested to meet at the armory, No. 654 Broadway, THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, to receive their tickets.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPERIOR COURT OF BUFFALO.—GEO. URBAN and Mary Urban, his wife, plaintiffs, against JACOB URBAN and Magdalena Urban, his wife, Henry Urban and unknown parties, defendants.—United States Internal Fifty cents Revenue Stamp. To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, a copy of which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the above-named Court on the 12th day of May, 1864, and to serve a copy of your answer on me, at my office, in the City of Buffalo, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint.—Dated May 12, 1864.

WM. C. BRYANT, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

jel1-law12w*

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF SAMUEL TOWLE, formerly of S. & M. E. Towle & Co., Columbian Hall, Grand-st., New-York. Any information regarding him will be thankfully received. Address D. Hoods, No. 42 Walker-st., City, or Hon. R. Robie, Bath, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S, SATURDAY.

Doors open at 7¼; overture commences at 7¾; curtain rises at its conclusion.

Last time this season, Morton's very popular comedy, in five acts,

SPEED THE PLOUGH.

Important and judicious transpositions have been made, THE CAST GREATLY IMPROVED, and an entire new arrangement of the scenery and action introduced.

Bob Handy	Mr. Lester Wallack
Henry	Mr. Charles Fisher
Sir Philip Blandford	Mr. John Gilbert
Sir Abel Handy	Mr. Mark Smith
Farmer Ashfield	Mr. George Holland
Morrington	Mr. Norton
Gerald	Mr. Young
Evergreen	Mr. Browne
Dame Ashfield	Mrs. Vernon
Lady Handy	Mrs. John Sefton
Susan	Miss Madeline Henriques
Miss Blandford	Miss Mary Barrett

At the end of the comedy,
THE ORIGINAL COUNTRY DANCE,
by the characters.

Monday—THE HUNCHBACK.
Tuesday—(last time)—THE WIFE'S SECRET.
Wednesday—(last time)—FOLLIES OF A NIGHT and RURAL FELICITY.
Thursday—(first time this season)—A BACHELOR OF ARTS.
Friday—One Hundred and Twenty-fourth night of ROSEDALE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Directress.....Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Stage Manager.....J. H. SELWYN

ABSOLUTE AND INDISPUTABLE SUCCESS of the grand romantic and spectacular drama, entitled ALADDIN,
or the
WONDERFUL LAMP,
THIS EVENING,
and EVERY EVENING till further notice,
MRS. JOHN WOOD as ALADDIN,
supported by
A POWERFUL CAST.

Those celebrated artists,
Mlle. ANNETTI GALLETTI and Mons. TOPHOFF,
have been expressly engaged for this piece, and will appear in TWO of THEIR CELEBRATED DANCES.

NEW and BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, by HAYES, introducing
EFFECTS NEVER ATTEMPTED AT THIS THEATRE,
THE MUSIC ENTIRELY NEW,
Composed by THOS. BAKER.

Entirely new machinery, properties and appointments, entirely new and elaborate costumes, all combining to render the representation
MOST COMPLETE AND PERFECT,
and worthy the high encomiums bestowed on it
BY PRESS AND PUBLIC.

Doors open at 7½; performances commence at 8 o'clock. Seats secured three days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
LATE WALLACK'S,
Broadway, corner Broome-st.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
MOST POSITIVELY THE
LAST THREE NIGHTS
LAST THREE NIGHTS
LAST THREE NIGHTS
LAST THREE NIGHTS
LAST THREE NIGHTS
OF
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME.
CHANFRAU.....as.....Lord Dundreary
Brother Sam.....by.....CHANFRAU
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
ON MONDAY NEXT.

BANJO INSTRUCTION.—WE GUARANTEE any person to be a perfect performer on the Banjo in one course of lessons, with or without a previous knowledge of the instrument. Banjos furnished for practice. H. C. and CHARLES E. DOBSON, No. 748 Broadway, between Astor-place and 8th st.

POLITICAL.

GRAND RATIFICATION MEETING.
FREMONT AND COCHRANE,
AT
COOPER INSTITUTE,
MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 27.

MILITARY.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS CAN HAVE THEIR $100 bounty promptly paid them; widows and heirs of deceased soldiers can have the pay and bounty collected and pensions procured; sailors can receive their prize-money; all can receive information and instructions, by applying to RICHARD C. ELLIOTT, U. S. Army and Navy Office, No. 67 Bleecker-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE TAX NOTICE.—In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the Public Debt, approved July 1, 1862, and of the amendments thereof, notice is hereby given that the assessment rolls of the Eighth Collection District, comprising the lists, valuations and enumerations of the Assistant Assessors for the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York, including Income Tax for 1863, will be open for examination at this office from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., for fifteen days from the date hereof, and that for five days thereafter appeals will be received and determined by me at this office daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., relative to any erroneous or excessive valuation or property, or objects liable to duty or taxation. All appeals must be in writing and specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and must state the ground or principle of irregularity or error complained of.—Dated at Nos. 239 and 241 4th-av., New-York City, this 9th day of June, 1864.

A. BLEECKER,
United States Assessor, Eighth District, New-York.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE JOINT SPECIAL Committee of the Common Council, appointed to inquire into the evils resulting from the illegal and improper manner in which many of the City Railroad Companies have laid and maintain their rails; also, to investigate and consider what further legislation is necessary to add to the convenience of railroad travel and increase the revenues of the City, will meet in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at the City Hall, on MONDAY next, the 20th inst., at 12 o'

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 17.

WAR-VESSELS ON THE SOUTHERN LAKES.

In 1817 a treaty was made between the United States and Great Britain to the following effect: That neither Power should maintain a naval force upon Northern waters, except that each might have one vessel of not more than 100 tons, and armed with one 18-pound gun, on Lake Ontario and the same on Lake Champlain, and two vessels of like tonnage and armament on the upper lakes. This treaty was made a discontinuance after the specified time, upon six months' notice by either party thereto. The Naval Committee to-day instructed their Chairman, Mr. Rice, to report a joint resolution proposing that the United States shall now give that notice.

A NEW NAVY-YARD ON THE WESTERN WATERS.

The same committee instructed their chairman to report a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to appoint a commission to select a site for a navy-yard or naval station on the Western waters.

EDUCATION OF NAVAL CONSTRUCTORS AND STEAM ENGINEERS.

Also, a bill to provide for the education of naval constructors and steam engineers at the United States Naval Academy, and for classifying the engineers of the navy.

THE MAIL CONTRACT TO CALIFORNIA.

Mr. Heiskell having withdrawn his bid for the Overland Mail contract to California, the next lowest bidder being Ben Holladay, the contract has been awarded to him by the Postmaster-General at $820,000. This puts an end to the matter, and avoids the necessity of any legislation in the premises.

SECRETARY CHASE TO VISIT NEW-YORK NEXT WEEK.

Secretary Chase will not visit New-York until next week. He intends now to remain until the Tax and Tariff Bills are disposed of.

THE SEVENTY-FIVE MILLION LOAN.

The remaining thirty millions of the seventy-five million loan will, it is understood, be given out by the Secretary at four per cent. premium, to those who wish it.

THE CONSUL-GENERALSHIP TO CANADA.

There are upward of two hundred and fifty applicants for the Consul-Generalship to Canada, of whom forty-two are from Ohio. It will probably be given to Sam. Galloway.

PRIZE CASES.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs have instructed their Chairman to report to-morrow an important bill, regulating proceedings in prize cases. It is a complete codification of existing laws on the subject of prizes, with such new provisions as will facilitate the adjudication of such cases and hasten distribution of prize money.

VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS RETURNED.

The Seventh Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, commanded by Col. Thomas D. Jones, arrived this morning en route for Boston, to be mustered out, their three years' term of service having expired June 14. They muster about two hundred and forty men. They will reach New-York on Saturday night and Boston on Monday. The Tenth Massachusetts Volunteers leave the army for home June 21.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.

The following soldiers have died in the hospitals in this city: Conrad Roosl, Co. D, 15th New-York Artillery; Nicholas Shippel, Co. F, 6th New-York; Jos. Fern, Co. G, 69th New-York; John Mason, Co. B, 71st New-York; B. H. Regester, rebel, Co. D, 31st North Carolina; Andrew Talcott, Co. K, 14th New-York Heavy Artillery; Michael O'Rourk, Co. B, 2d New-York Heavy Artillery; Michael Britchol, Co. G, 150th New-York; Wesley Tompkins, Co. B, 93d New-York; Hiram Morse, Co. K, 10th Vermont; Joseph E. Sandford, Co. A, 7th Massachusetts; George E. Holmes, Co. I, 19th Maine; Capt. James Williams, Co. C, 31st Maine; Fred. A. Bierley, Co. A, 31st Maine; Second Lieut. Wm. P. Ham, Co. I, 12th New-Hampshire; George W. Fammel, Co. D, 36th Wisconsin.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 17.

FRACTIONAL MUTILATED TREASURY NOTES NOT TO BE REDEEMED.

The old issues of fractional currency are being mutilated by dishonest parties, who peel off the figures and neatly paste them on the one and two dollar notes. Some of the latter have thus been altered to fifty dollars. The United States Treasury does not redeem fractional bills thus mutilated.

INTERNAL REVENUE BILL.

Speaker Colfax to-day appointed Representatives Morrill, Pendleton and Hooper as Committee of Conference on the Internal Revenue Bill, as they formed the sub-committee of the Committee on Ways and Means, which prepared the original bill.

A SWORD FOR GEN. GETTY.

William T. Blodgett, Esq., Chairman of the Arms and Trophies Department of the late Metropolitan Fair of New-York, has forwarded to DeWitt C. Clark, Esq., the Executive Clerk of the United States Senate, an elegant and richly mounted sword, to be presented to Gen. George W. Getty. It is from thirty prominent citizens of New-York, and bears the inscription: "From his friends, through the Metropolitan Fair in Aid of the United States Sanitary Commission, April 22, 1864—Courage is better than the sword." Gen. Getty had recovered from his wounds received at Chancellorsville, and left the city to rejoin his command only a few hours before the beautiful present arrived. Mr. Clark will to-morrow send the sword to the wife of the gallant soldier.

THE TELEGRAPH BETWEEN THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC STATES.

Senator Chandler, from the Committee of Commerce, has made a report on the bill for increased facilities of telegraphic communication between the Atlantic and Pacific, through the Territory of Idaho, by the United States Telegraph Company. The Committee proposed an amendment striking out the compensation of $20,000 for ten years for the use of the line by the United States.

MILITARY COMMISSION FROM FRANCE.

We understand that a week or two ago Col. De Chanaland and Capt. Ocman arrived in this country from France, whence they had been sent here by their Government, to report on anything which they might deem worthy of notice, relative to military science and affairs. It will be recollected that our Government sent a similar commission to the Crimea during the late war in that quarter. The arrival of these officers probably occasioned the recent statement that the French Government had dispatched agents hither with a view to intervention or mediation.

CARE OF COLORED TROOPS.

The Army Appropriation Bill, which has just become a law, provides as follows:

"All persons of color who have been or may be mustered into the military service of the United States shall receive the same uniform, clothing, arms, equipments, camp equipage, rations, medical and hospital attendance, pay and emoluments, other than bounty, as other soldiers of the regular or volunteer forces of the United States of a like arm of the service, from and after the 1st of January, 1864. And every person of color who shall hereafter be mustered into the service shall receive such sums in bounty as the President shall order in the different States and parts of the United States, not exceeding $100.

All persons enlisted and mustered into the service as volunteers, under the call dated Oct. 17, 1863, for three hundred thousand volunteers, who were at the time of enlistment actually enrolled and subject to draft in the State in which they volunteered, shall receive from the United States the same amount of bounty, without regard to color.

All persons of color who were free on the 19th day of April, 1861, and who have been enlisted and mustered into the military service of the United States, shall, from the time of their enlistment, be entitled to receive the pay, bounty and clothing, allowed to such persons by the laws existing at the time of their enlistment, and the Attorney-General of the United States is hereby authorized to determine any question of law arising under this provision, and if the Attorney-General aforesaid shall determine that any of such enlisted persons are entitled to receive any pay, bounty or clothing in addition to what they have already received, the Secretary of War shall make all necessary regulations to enable the pay department to make payment in accordance with such determination.

ENLISTMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

All enlistments hereafter made in the regular army of the United States during the continuance of the present rebellion may be for the term of three years.

THE $75,000,000 LOAN.

After a careful adding up of the bids at the Treasury Department, it is ascertained that the aggregate for the seventy-five million loan is about seventy millions.

The Secretary has decided to reject all offers below 4 per centum premium, and to take those at and above four, which will make the sum accepted about $41,000,000.

Desperate Fighting by the Negro Troops.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, June 16.

The following information in regard to the late expedition of Gen. Sturgis is gathered mostly from officers accompanying the expedition, and is mainly correct.

Nothing of interest occurred until the expedition passed Salem, Miss., on the 5th inst., when three hundred men were sent in the advance, and, passing through Ripley, they captured several small parties of the enemy.

Onward they kept, moving directly upon Rienzi and Danville, destroying the railroad and burning the depot at the former place and constantly skirmishing with a considerable portion of the enemy.

They rejoined our main column on the 8th inst., having captured twenty-five prisoners.

On the 9th our main column passed through Ripley, moving southwest.

On the 10th our cavalry moved in the direction of Hanovertown, leaving the infantry in camp.

After proceeding a few miles, they encountered the enemy's pickets and soon came upon a large body of the enemy in position, and the battle became general.

The cavalry dismounted and drove the enemy some distance, when the latter were reinforced and our men fought for four hours with the greatest desperation and against greatly superior odds.

Our infantry soon came up, when the cavalry at 3 P. M. retired.

Another large body of the rebels arrived on the railroad just at this time, in sight of the battle which was now raging furiously, all our forces being engaged.

It soon became evident that we could not withstand such attacks as were being made by vastly superior numbers, and our men began to fall back, contesting every inch of ground.

It is said that the colored troops fought with the most determined desperation, and were the last to give way.

Our forces retreated to Ripley, a distance of twenty-five miles, that night, after burning a large portion of the supply train and destroying ten pieces of artillery, which they were unable to move forward through the swamps.

On the 11th the rebels made a desperate attack on our infantry, which was repulsed; but the attack was shortly afterward renewed, and considerable portions of our infantry were cut off and captured.

It is stated that after the ammunition had become exhausted, many of the negro troops boarded the ammunition train as it was being destroyed, and filled their bosoms and pockets with cartridges, and that others of the negro troops gathered ammunition from the cast-away accoutrements of the white troops, and thus were enabled to keep up the fight until they reached Memphis.

It is also stated that one body of 1,600 infantry, which were cut off and supposed to have been captured, were defended by two hundred negro troops from the repeated assaults of the rebel cavalry, and arrived at Collierville soon after the main column of our forces arrived there.

Another body of three hundred negro troops came in this morning, having escaped by various roads, all bringing their arms and accoutrements with them.

Our loss is now estimated at 125 negro troops killed, and fourteen pieces of artillery.

About 1,500 men, all of the Fifty-ninth United States Colored Troops, have come in. There are 200 men and six officers missing.

Three hundred of the Fifty-fifth United States Colored Troops are missing.

Among the other troops the casualties are the following:

Second New-Jersey Cavalry—Capt. Reilly, killed; Lieut. Radolphi, Lieut. Brada, Lieut. Rainer, Lieut. Applegate, and Assistant-Surgeon Kautz, missing.

Seventh Indiana Cavalry—Lieut.-Col. Brown and Capt. Elliott, wounded.

Ninety-third Indiana—Lieut.-Col. Pool, killed; Adjutant Mooly, killed; Capt. Conniser, wounded; Lieut. Rees, wounded and missing.

Ninety-fifth Ohio—Capt. Adies, killed; Lieut. Kelton, killed; Capt. Hanson, wounded and missing.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Arrest of a Rebel Flag of Truce—Movements of Rebel Guerillas—Pillage of Burkesville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, June 17.

The rebel Col. Chenowith, accompanied by Charlton Morgan and a number of John Morgan's staff, came into Lexington yesterday with Gen. Hobson, under a flag of truce, with the design of arranging with Gen. Burbridge for an exchange of prisoners captured in the recent rebel raid. Gen. Burbridge refused to recognize the flag, arrested the three rebels, and ordered Gen. Hobson to the command of his division.

About 150 mounted men of Jesse's gang crossed the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad early this morning at Smithfield, and were subsequently heard of at Shelbyville en route to Taylorsville.

On the 10th inst., Col. Weatherford, of the Thirteenth Kentucky Cavalry, evacuated Burkesville, and on the following Wednesday Bennett's gang took possession of the post, and gave the town up to pillage.

From Cincinnati.

NEWSPAPER INTERDICTED—PURSUIT OF MORGAN ENDED—VALLANDIGHAM.

CINCINNATI, Friday, June 17.

The *Gazette's* Lexington dispatch says that Gen. Burbridge has issued an order forbidding the circulation of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* within the limits of his district.

The pursuit of Morgan is virtualy at an end, he having passed the lines with a few hundred men.

The *Commercial's* Dayton dispatch says there is but little doubt that Vallandigham's arrival was un expected to his friends. In response to a serenade last night, Mr. Vallandigham said he didn't believe that there would be any attempt to arrest him, but should there be such a thing intimated, he and his friends are prepared for such an emergency. He announced his intention of remaining quiet until after the Chicago Convention, when he would make his purpose known.

From Boston.

RATIFICATION MEETING IN CONCORD—BUNKER HILL DAY IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Friday, June 17.

A large ratification meeting of the Union Presidential nominations was held at Concord, N. H., last evening, which was addressed by Aaron H. Cragin, Amos Luck and others. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

The Custom-house, banks and many stores of this city are closed to day in observance of the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill.

Fire in the Watervliet Arsenal.

ALBANY, Friday, June 17.

A fire occurred in the blacksmith's shop of the Watervliet Arsenal early this morning, and for a time, owing to the hesitation of the men to go near the fire through fear of an explosion, the main buildings were in danger of destruction; but the speedy arrival of three steamers from Troy kept the conflagration within the building where it originated, and the loss is comparatively trifling.

A Political Dispute and Quarrel—Death of One of the Parties.

READING, Penn., Friday, June 17.

A workman in the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroad shop in this city was killed this morning by a fellow workman in consequence of a political dispute. The murderer expressed a preference for the rebel cause, exciting the indignation of his companions against him.

FROM CHARLESTON HARBOR.

Arrival of the Fulton—An Engagement Between Our Forts and the Rebel Batteries—A Rebel Steamer Sunk.

The United States steam transport *Fulton*, Capt. Nokon, from Port Royal June 15, arrived at a very early hour this morning. We are indebted to Purser McManus for the prompt delivery of our news packages.

On Tuesday, the 7th inst., the rebels opened a heavy fire from their works on Sullivan's and James Islands, directing it to both our land and naval batteries. Our men gave them a handsome shower of shells in return. The rebels finally ceased firing. No damage was sustained by us.

At night the guns at Fort Putnam were opened on a rebel steamer, discovered on her way from Charleston to Sumter, ladened, it is thought, with troops and supplies. One of the shots disabled her, causing her to run aground. At daylight our gunners completely demolished her.

Deserters are constantly arriving within our lines.

Maj.-Gen. Foster had recently made a minute inspection of the fortifications on the coast.

The *New Ironsides* was lying in Hilton Head Harbor, taking on masts, spars and rigging, preparatory to proceeding North.

Turf Record.

TROTTING ON THE FASHION COURSE—AN EXCITING CONTEST.

The trot for the purse and stake of $350, play or pay, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, which came off on Friday, June 17, attracted a large attendance of the leading members of the trotting turf, although it was an "off-day," and they had scarcely recovered from the excitement of the great *Butler, Fillingham* and *Morgan* contest of Wednesday. The original entry for this trot was the sorrel gelding *Dan Mace*, (better known in trotting circles as *Sorrel Dan*,) the brown gelding *Tartar*, and the well-known horse *Keystone*, but the latter having died since the entry was made, viz., on the same morning that *George M. Patchen* departed in the afternoon, this match was reduced to a match between *Dan Mace* and *Tartar*. The following is the result:

SUMMARY.

Fashion Course, L. I.—Purse and stake of $350, play or pay; mile heats, 3 in 5, in harness,

J. S. Turner entered s. g. Dan Mace	2	1	1
M. Irving entered br. g. Tartar	1	2	2
Time:	¼ mile.	½ mile	Mile.
First heat	0:35½	1:13½	2:29½
Second heat	0:36½	1:14½	2:30¼
Third heat	0:37	1:16	2:32½
Fourth heat	0:36½	1:15	2:32½

Gardner Institute for Young Ladies.

The annual commencement of this institution took place at the Calvary Baptist Church in Twenty-third-street, near Fifth-avenue, a few evenings since. There was a large audience in attendance. The exercises consisted of the reading of compositions written by the graduates, and vocal and instrumental music. But the most attractive feature of the occasion was the reading of the reports by the several committees on the branches of studies pursued by the young ladies, and read by Prof. Owen of the Free Academy, and others. These reports illustrated the course of instruction pursued by the pupils in that institution. The compositions written by the young ladies were creditable to their authors and the mental discipline of the school. The highest honors were conferred upon the following young ladies: In French, Miss Nettie M. Bradley. Penmanship, senior department, B. Price; Mid., J. Bradley. Composition, the first honor to Sarah P. Baldwin; second, Vienna Young. In Mathematics, first honor to Sarah P. Baldwin; second, Vienna Young.

The following young ladies having completed their course of study, received diplomas: Misses Sarah P. Baldwin, Anna A. Conkling, Emily Caldwell, Fannie Moger, Mary Lockwood, Libbie Degraaf, Annie Osborne, Amanda Carr. After an address to the graduating class by Dr. Gardner, the Principal of the Institute, the exercises closed.

Music at the Central Park.

The Central Park Commissioners announce that there will be music at the Central Park on the mall, on Saturday next, the 18th inst, at 4 o'clock P. M., by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. Dodworth, if the weather is fine.

The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. Park March ..... H. B. Dodworth
2. "Overture—" Le Bal Masque," ..... Auber
3. Ballad—" My Bark which o'er the Tide ..... Balfe
4. Mazurk—(The Bell) ..... Hampal

PART II.

5. "Rose" Quick March ..... H. B. Dodworth
6. Overture to "Der Freischutz" ..... Von Weber
7. Grand selection from "Faust" ..... Gounod
8. Zerlina Folka ..... Etling

PART III.

9. March from the "Enchantress"—"Ever be Happy" ..... Balfe
10. Due from "Semiramis" ..... Rossini
11. Styrian Melodies ..... Kuhner
12. "Weird" Polka ..... H. B. Dodworth

National Pot Pourri.

Suburban Enterprise and Improvement.—The liberality of the American Telegraph Company, and the enterprise of Postmaster Pease, have supplied the suburb of Yorkville with all the conveniences of a general and local telegraph. In the post-office building—and fitted up by the present incumbent at his own risk—are all the requisite telegraphic apparatus and appliances for transmitting messages any distance from half a league to five thousand miles—the whole conducted with the most business-like order and correctness by two lady operators (the Misses Pease,) who were, we believe, among the first, if not the very first, in the City to set an example to the educated members of their sex in a department of skilled labor which offers so many openings for careful, patient and intelligent industry. The combined conveniences of a post-office, with a house delivery of letters three times a day, and a box delivery from seven in the morning till eight or nine at night, and of a telegraph and express at work, at all reasonable hours, in the same commodious building, are subjects of legitimate congratulation, alike for the worthy enterprisers and the general public.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

$10,000	Amer. Gold	126⅝	200	Clev. & Pitts	b3 111⅝
70,000	do	126⅝	600	Cleve. & Tol. R	147⅜
100	N. Y. Cen. R	131¾	100	Chi. & R. I. R	113⅜
100	do	131¾	100	C. & N. W. Pref	89⅜
100	Erie Railway	b3 112⅜	100	Pitts., F. W. & C.	112⅜
100	do	b5 112⅜	50,000	Ohio & M. C.	55
200	do	s3 112⅜	200	Cumb. Coal Co.	72
200	do	s3 112⅜	400	do	b3
500	do	s10 112⅜	200	do	s3 72
500	do	s10 112⅜	100	do	72⅛
100	Hud. Riv. R	142	100	Gunnell Gold	4⅜
200	M. S. & N. I. R	97	100	Mar. Min. Co	53⅜
400	do	97⅛	100	do	s3 53⅜
100	do	97⅛	100	do	54

[Advertisement.]

"Sozodont" is now attracting very considerable attention, and well it may. The article represented by this musical name, is one of the best preparations for the teeth and gums that has ever been offered to the public.

We have been familiar with its results for some years past, and have never known a case in which its use was not pleasing and highly satisfactory. It polishes the teeth, hardens the gums, and gives a wholesome tone to the mouth and breath.—*Providence Daily Press.*

Sold by all Druggists and by HALL & RUCKLE, Proprietors, No. 218 Greenwich-st., New-York. 75 cents a bottle.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Patapsco from Key West—R. B. Smith, U. S. N., J. C. McClelland, 30th Iowa, Mrs. J. H. Geiger, servant and child, Miss E. Geiger, Master J. Smith, Mrs. E. Fogarty, Mr. and Mrs. Beckwith, Mrs. A. H. Holgate and servant, Mary E. Gove, Mrs. E. Conway, B. H. Hen, Geo. Fredericks, Prof. Geo. H. Emerson, J. McDonald, Capt. Freeman Lovell, R. Conway, J. McGuigan, D. Logan, Mrs. McNeil, twelve privates of 30th Iowa, (guard,) two prisoners for Fort Lafayette, viz.: Henry Mulrenal and James E. Bowden.

In steamship McClellan from New-Orleans.—Col. F. O. Whittemore, 44th Mass.; Col. G. A. Scroggs, 25th U. S. Infantry; Dr. J. V. C. Smith, of Boston; Capt. Wm. W. Stephenson, 15th N. Y.; Capt. B. T. Vanturyle, 161st N. Y.; Surgeon W. S. Deming, 128th N. Y.; Lieut. E. P. Adams, U. S. Infantry; Lieut. W. F. Giese, 175th N. Y.; Wm. A. Le Duc, A. A. D. C., Gen. Banks' Staff; W. Geo. M. Curtis, Saml. Kneeland, H. Binge, Ensign R. Rabidan, U. S. N.; John Knell, clerk Q. M. depot; John Williams, Wm. P. Stewart, and six steerage passengers.

In steamship Creole, from New-Orleans.—W. Whitman, C. Whitman, I. L. Richmond and lady, Col. Warner, lady, child and servant, A. Steinway, lady and servant Mrs. Noyez, Miss Phillippi, Miss Mary Morveo, Miss J. Nichols, H. W. Carmey and lady, J. Deutsch, W. B. Phillips, T. C. Polleck and daughter, Dr. C. W. Ward, A. Will and lady, F. Meunier, G. Stewart, C. L. Frobandt, lady, and four children, M. Bien, W. C. Gray, Jr., W. M. Vandermark, M. Brown, I. A. Weel, J. L. Tarbox, S. T. Dannis and lady, three children and servant; I. H. Jones, Mr. Berwin, A. Rarelet, C. M. Fournier, A. Wallace, P. Michel, Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Meirs, M. Mayer and lady, M. Galler and lady, F. Sarron, Mrs. Curran, Mrs. G. Wyle, J. W. Prince, Miss M. King, H. S. Heine, J. L. Cooper, and others in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 28 | Sun Sets.... 7 33 | Moon sets... 3 21

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 05 | Gov. Island.. 8 34 | Hell Gate... 8 16

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....FRIDAY, June 17.

Cleared.

Steamships Mississippi, Kennedy, New-Orleans, U. S. Assistant Quartermaster; Virginia, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Steamers Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia; Josephine Thompson, Gundiff, Baltimore. Wm. Dalzell; Empire, Hunter, Washington, Jas. Hand.

Ships Montesquieu, (Fr.,) Forcalle, Marseilles, Boyd & Hincken; Vanguard, Russell, Liverpool, Howland & Frothingham; Glad Tidings, Johnson, Glasgow, W. & A. Nelson; Martha, (Pruss.,) Legin, Cork, Wm. Salem & Co.; Magdalene, (Bremen,) Hurse, Genoa, Charles Luling & Co.; Star of Canada, (Br.,) Cummings, Liverpool, D. Star.

Barks Pilot Fish, (Br.,) Look, Glace Bay, Miller & Houghton; Tempest, Kinkley, Elizabethport; Fortuna, (Brem.,) Franke, Cork or Falmouth, Hennings & Gosling; Presto, (Br.,) Scott, Miramichi, N. B., Boyd & Hincken; Sygfoged Lindahl, (Norw.,) Bottner, Cork. W. F. Schmidt's Son; Rosprus, (Br.,) Wycott, Sidney, N. S., John Boyaton's Son; Carlotta, Wilkins, Oporto, Dallett & Bliss; Hellas, (Pruss.,) Peris. Queenstown.

Brigs Marie Louisa, (Hamb.,) Struve, Savanna la Mar; D. Trowbridge, Lyon, Ponce, D. Trowbridge; Nova, (Dan.,) Koefrot, Lagtsayra and Porto Cabello, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Apollo, (Ital.,) Cafiero, Cork, Holmboe & Baichen; Arabella, Price, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.

Schooners M. L. Wedmore, Farrell, New-Haven; Gassabeas, Sprague, Boston; New-York, Seabury, Boston, J. O. Dayton & Co.; Arrow, (Br.,) Holthusen, St. Martin's, A. E. Godeffroy; Ceresco, Smith, Boston, Jed Frye & Co.; Tigris, (Br.,) Perrier, Manzanilla, D. S. De Wolf.

Sloop Report, Bennett, Sag Harbor, H. S. Rackett & Son.

Arrived.

U. S. steamship McClellan, Gray; left the mouth of the Mississippi June 10, at 4:40 A. M., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Has had strong N. E. winds, with heavy head sea, from Cape Florida to Hatteras. 13th, lat 27 10, lon. 79 37, exchanged signals with a French gunboat, bd. N.; 11th, Cape Hatteras bearing W., distant 20 miles, saw a large propeller, with a brig in tow, bound S.; same day, at 2 P. M., boarded steamer Mary Winslow, from New-York for Matamoras, and at 3:20, saw steamship Argo, with a bark in tow, bound S.

Steamship Creole, Thompson, New-Orleans June 18, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam, Heineken & Co. Off Cape Fear experienced heavy head sea. 13th, at 8 A. M., passed steamship Merrimac, bound W.; 1 P. M., passed steamship Havana, bound S.

U. S. supply steamer Newbern, Harris, from North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and 24 hours from Fortress Monroe.

U. S. steam transport Perit, Delanoy, Washington, D. C., 48 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Patapsco, Neff, Key West 5 ds., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Fairbanks, Mershon, Washington, D. C., 57 hours, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steamer Chesapeake, Willets, Portland, with passengers and mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co

Steamer David Utley, Phillips, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Kirkpatrick & Co.

Steamer Pelican, Waldron, Providence, with mdse. to Edwin Bynner.

Steamer Falcon, Carr, Providence, with mdse. to Edwin Bynner.

Steamer Warrior, Mott, Providence, with mdse. to W. P. Williams.

Steamer Bristol, Charles, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer M. Massey, Smith, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Franklin, Young, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship City of Mobile, (of Liverpool,) Cole, Calcutta 113 ds., with linseed, indigo, etc., to Harbeck & Co.

Ship E. F. Gabain, (Brem.,) Kinnagen, Cagliari, Sard., 49 ds., with salt to Charles Luling & Co.

Ship Robert L. Lane, Hodgsdon, Liverpool May 7, with mdse. and 577 passengers to Trask & Dearborn. Has had 2 births and 7 deaths.

Ship American Congress, Woodward, London and Isle of Wight 30 ds., with mdse. and 386 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Had 3 deaths.

Ship Chimborazo, (of London,) Levensaler, Liverpool April 29, with coal and 28 passengers to order. May 24, Mrs. Mary E. Yarboy, a passenger, died. On the Banks, spoke fishing schr. Avon, of Barrington, N. S., Capt. Malone; had 200 quintals of fish.

Ship Travencore, (of St. John, N. B.,) Durkee, Liverpool 46 ds., with mdse. to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Ship Chidwickburg, of London, Richmond, London 45 ds., with mdse. to Thos. Dunham. In lat. 53, lon. 50, was in the ice 2 ds.

Ship John Bertram, (Ham.,) Harting, Hamburg 37 ds., with mdse. and 385 passengers to R. Sloman & Edye. Had 5 deaths and 2 births.

Bark Schiller, Barth, Bremen 40 ds, with mdse. and 282 passengers to Chas. Luling & Co. From May 27 to 29, lon. 47 to 51, passed several large icebergs.

Bark Robert Murray, Jr., Curtis, Port-au-Prince June 4, with coffee, logwood and 37 passengers to Robert Murray, Jr.

Bark Columbia, (Swed.,) Myrha, Rio Janeiro 60 ds., with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Echo, of London, Dent, Algoa Bay 70 ds., with wool, etc., to order.

Bark Dorsite, (Brem.,) Schumacher, Foo Chee Feb. 14, passed Angier 22d, with teas to N. L. & G. Griswold.

Bark Commercio, (Ital.,) Angelo, Leghorn 67 ds., with marble and rags to Fabbricotti Bros.

Bark Provencale, (Fr.,) Chaniel, Gores, W. C. A., 33 ds., with hides to order.

Bark Elisa, (of London,) Tamryn, Para 20 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Hermann & Molly, (Hamb.,) Brandi, St. Domingo City May 31, in ballast to Schepeler & Co.

Bark Verita, (Ital.,) Cuneo, Genoa 58 ds., with mdse. and 87 passengers to E. Ouvinus de Rutter & Co.

Bark Villafranca, of St. Andrew's, N. B., Hill, Sagua 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Bark Fennechieus, (Hol.,) Kootse, Leghorn 70 ds., with marble, etc., to John E. Devlin.

Bark Lettice Catharine, (of New Quay, Eng.,) Evans, Shanghai 124 ds., with teas to Dehon, Bridges & Clark. Passed Angier March 11, Cape of Good Hope April 23, arrived at St. Helena May 4, and sailed 5th.

Bark Lord Collingwood, (of Newcastle,) Baker, Shanghai Feb. 13, with teas to order. Passed Angier March 12, Cape of Good Hope April 23.

Bark Concorder, (Dan.,) Laurentzen, Buenos Ayres 45 ds., in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Pallas, (of Belize,) Biddle, Belize, Hond., 16 ds., with logwood to Josiah Jex.

Bark Coriolan, (Russ.,) Steengraffe, Bremen 41 ds., with mdse. and 295 passengers to Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne. Had 13 deaths.

Bark Mayflower, (of New-Haven,) Lovejoy, Barbados June 6, with molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven.

Brig Luchetti, of St. Thomas, Schauenberg, Fajardo, P. R., 15 ds., with molasses to Jones & Lough. Sld. in co. with schr. Elizabeth, for Baltimore. June 12, in the Gulf, had a heavy gale from S. S. W. to N. N. E.; lost a whole suit of sails, stove bulwarks, lost water-casks, sprung a leak, and other damage was done.

Brig Express, (Swed.,) Lofgen, Rio Janeiro 56 ds., with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Mathilda, (Swed.,) Rooth, Rio Janeiro 34 ds., with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Amor, (Norw.,) Devold, Rio Janeiro 8 ds., with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. June 16, in the Gulf, had a heavy gale from S. W. to S. S. W. May 5, lat. 13 S., lon. 30 16, saw a Hanoverian bark, showing numbers 1,467 3d distg. pendant, strg. S.

Brig Maria Johanna, (Hol.,) Driest, Buenos Ayres 52 ds., with hides and wool to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Nancy, (Dan.,) Spiesen, Rio Grande 43 ds., with hides to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Akkera, (Russ.,) Goubers, Rio Janeiro 54 ds., with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Elisabeth, (Hol.,) Boer, Santos 55 ds., with coffee to order.

Brig Village Belle, of St. John, N. B., Taylor, Cow Bay, C. B., 16 ds., with coal to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Goffredo, (Ital.,) Arienna, Palermo 56 ds., with fruit to order.

Schr. Lina, (of Halifax,) O'Bryan, Maranham 20 ds., in ballast to Burdett & Everett. The brig Conflict sailed for Para May 23. The schr. Eliza, from New-York, arrived May 17.

Schr. Hjalm, (Dan.,) Johansen, Rio Grande del Sur 41 ds., with hides to order. Sld. in co. with Danish schr. Nancy, for New-York.

Schr. Caspian, Gunn, Bucksport 10 ds., with spars for Jersey City.

Schr. Almira Ann, Mosley, Calais 7 ds., with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. Carroll, Crocker, Machias 9 ds., lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Springbok, Haskell, Machias 10 ds., with laths to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Empress, (Br.,) Outhouse, North Joggins, N. B., 19 ds., with P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Texas, Ross, Bangor 10 ds., with shingles to John Boynton's Sons.

Schr. Connecticut, Carll, Bangor 8 ds., with lumber to G. Ross & Son.

Schr. Alma, (Br.,) Procter, Charlottetown, P. E. I., 21 ds., with potatoes to Miller & Moughton.

Schr. L. Wooster, Lord, Calais 7 ds., with lumber to J. E. Eaton.

Schr. Leocadia, Small, Salem, with mdse. to R. W. Ropes & Co.

Schr. Arcturus, Higgins, Bangor 9 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Harriet Dyer, Carcumpegan, Prince Edward Island 19 ds., with oats to E. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Alcora, Foster, Machias 10 ds., with lumber to F. Talbot.

Schr. Shooting Star, Marshall, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. J. Randolph, Martin, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Nicolans, (Dan.,) Jurgens, Rio Grande 75 ds., with hides, wool, etc., to order.

Schr. Ruth Halsey, Dewey, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Marietta, Gorham, Norwich, with fish.

Schr. Pavilion, Baker, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. Empire, Kelly, Gloucester, with fish.

WIND—Sunset, S. E.

Sailed.

June 16—Steamers Triton, J. S. Green, Detroit, Louisa Moore, Gen. Sedgwick.

Ships Therese, Antarctic, Caravan.

Barks Industrie, Winifred, Helvetia, Kensington, Greyhound, Prima Donna.

Brigs Josephina, Clara Heckman, Nellie Lartram and Ruth.

Schooners Hydrangea, Ridgewood, C. T. Holmes, United Brothers, Rhode Island, Napoleon, B. F. Woolsey, Sally Gay, J. C. Runyon, F. G. Randolph, J. L. Day, Phenix, W. A. Crocker, Andrew Stewart.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Caspian, from Bucksport, with spars, which arrived yesterday, while lying at anchor in the North River, was run into by the Br. ship Kenilworth, in tow, carrying away her mainmast, main rigging, split mainsail and received other damage. The ship had her jib-boom carried away.

The new steamship Colorado is on the balance-dock for copper.

Spoken, &c.

Echo—bark, from Algoa Bay for New-York, June 14, lat. 37 20, lon. 72 50.

Oriental—Br. brig, from Cadiz for Newfoundland, May 19, lat. 37 34, lon. 17 44.

Polmaise—Br. ship, from Shanghai for Liverpool, 55 ds. out, April 22, off Cape of Good Hope.

Radnagore—Br. ship, from Bombay for Liverpool, 61 ds. out, May 14, lat. 14 18 S., lon. 17 20 W.

Uhland—Bremen ship, strg. S., May 3, lat. 16 S., lon 32.

CATARRH

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

DISEASES OF THE

EYE, EAR & THROAT,

DEAFNESS CURED,

BY

Dr. Von Eisenberg.

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.

No. 23 Forsyth-st., New-York, Oct. 1, 1863.

Dr. Von Eisenberg:

Dear Sir: Without recapitulating the numerous benefits I have received through your wonderful cure of the deafness I have labored under many years, the blessings I enjoy will convince the most skeptical.

I have tried many aurists, in Europe and America, without success. I was still deaf as a post.

Three years ago I entered your office, underwent one operation, hoping, yet doubting, I should receive any relief, but was agreeably disappointed in finding the genius of your profession.

The innate skill you possess cured my deaf